NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS

VOL. CXXXX. No. 23097. 字林西報 SHANGHAI, TUESDAY, MAY 30, 1939 Registered at the C.P.O. (Postage: China and Japan 1 cent. abroad 15 cents.) TEN CENTS

NOTIFICATION No. 5097

FEES FOR SUBMISSION OF BUILDING PLANS

AFTER May 31, fees for submission of building plans will no longer be collected when the building permit is issued but on submission of the plans.

Applicants will be informed of the fee when submitting their plans, and the examination of the plans will only be commenced after the fee has been paid.

By order,
G. GODFREY PHILLIPS,
Secretary.

COUNCIL CHAMBER,
Shanghai, May 18, 1939.

12886

NOTIFICATION No. 5087

FEES FOR SUBMISSION OF PLANS

THE undermentioned amended fees for the submission of plans will be effective as from June 1, 1939:

Building Plans Examination Fees:

	$
(a) For every Chinese house As (b)	
(b) For every 5,000 cubic feet or fraction thereof	3.00
For every foot of height of building above 25 feet from ground level	Add 1%
Minimum fee:	10.00
(c) For alterations on plans already approved, not involving any addition to the cubical extent thereof	5.00
(d) For alterations to existing buildings within the existing external wall (fee otherwise to be charged in accordance with (b))	10.00
(e) For every submission of plans after they have been twice disapproved	50% of normal fee

Sanitary Installations—Plan Examination Fees:

	$
(a) For each water-closet or urinal basin	1.50
(b) For each cesspool	6.00
Minimum fee	10.00
(c) For every submission of plans after they have been twice disapproved	50% of normal fee

By order,
G. GODFREY PHILLIPS,
Secretary.

COUNCIL CHAMBER,
Shanghai, April 27, 1939.

12885

BRITISH RESIDENTS' ASSOCIATION OF CHINA

Half-yearly General Meeting

A General Meeting of members of the British Residents' Association of China will be held in the main room of the B.W.A. premises, 12 The Bund, on Tuesday, May 30, 1939, at 5.15 p.m.

Notices and tickets of admission have been posted to members.

Any member who has not received a ticket of admission before the date of the meeting can obtain same on application to the undersigned.

By Order of the Committee,
H. F. BAKER,
Secretary.

27 The Bund.

12923

NOTICE

This is to assert our right of ownership of all the properties as located in our Soda Plant in Tangku and our Ammonium Sulphate Plant in Hsienchiatien both of which have been temporarily suspended on account of prevailing inconveniences since the outbreak of the Sino-Japanese hostilities in July, 1937. The said right, being private in nature, is definitely held by us against those who may take advantage of the present disturbance in encroaching upon such plants, irrespective of their nationalities. We further reserve our right of claim on any loss or damage thereby sustained.

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-7606

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Change of Addresses, etc.

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12100

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After May 30

12094

To-day's Events

MAY

30 B.R.A. half-yearly general meeting, B.W.A. premises, 12 The Bund, 5.15
30 U.S.A. Memorial Day
30 Nanking Road Incident (1929)

Coming Events

MAY

31 A.D.C. 'The Unguarded Hour,' Lyc., 9.15

JUNE

1 Rotary Club, Metropole Hotel, 12.30
1 S.W.A. Children's Party, 4.15
1 A.D.C. 'The Unguarded Hour,' Lyc., 9.15
1 Russian Women's League Annual Ball, Arcadia
2 First Church of Christ, Scientist, S'hai., Lecture, Church Edifice, 6.15
2 A.D.C. 'The Unguarded Hour,' Lyc., 9.15
3 American Assn's reception for Adm. and Mrs. H. E. Yarnell, C.C.C. 6.30-7.30
3 Dinner Dance, Floorshow, C.S.F., 8.30
3 A.D.C. 'The Unguarded Hour,' Lyc., 9.15
4 "B" Coy., S.V.C., Annual Weapon Training Competitions, Rifle Range, 8.30-3.30, Tea, S.V.C. Club, 5.30
4 'Count of Luxemburg,' L. Op., Lyc., 8.45
5 O.E.S. Bridge/Mahjongg, For. Y., 3
5 First Church of Christ, Scientist, S'hai., 2nd Lecture, 20 Museum Rd., 6.15
5 Grand Concert of the United Russian Choirs, Lyceum Theatre, 9
7 Jumble S., Limbless Fund, U.C. Hall
8 Rotary Club, Metropole Hotel, 12.30
8 Vocal Concert, Bergmann, Broadway Th., 9.15
9 Shanghai Camera Club, Meeting and Lecture, 330 Szechuen Road, 9
10 "B" Coy., S.V.C., No. 1 Platoon, Monthly Dinner, S.V.C. Club, 8
15 Rotary Club, Metropole Hotel, 12.30
16 Show and Dance, Polish Women's Association, A.W.C., 9

Charge for items $1 per line, which includes all insertions till date of event.

CORNHILL INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

As a token of respect to the Tokyo Marine and Fire Insurance Co., Ltd., whose President, Kenkichi Kagami Esq., died in Japan on May 27, our offices will remain closed to-day.

J. A. LAING PEACH,
Branch Manager.

13105

THE GENERAL INSURANCE CO., LTD. OF TRIESTE AND VENICE

As a token of respect to the Tokyo General Insurance Co., Ltd., of Trieste and Venice, whose President, Kenkichi Kagami, Esq., died in Japan on May 27, 1939, our offices will remain closed to-day.

A. LAING PEACH,
Manager for China

THE SUNGALA RUBBER ESTATE LIMITED

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NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Twenty-fourth Annual General Meeting of the Company will be held in the Offices of the Secretaries, The Geddes Trading & Dairy Farm Co., Ltd., 61 Yuen Ming Yuen Road, Shanghai, TODAY, May 30, 1939, at 4 p.m. to receive the Directors' Report and Statement of Accounts for the financial year ended March 31, 1939, to recommend a final dividend of ten dollar cents per share, to elect a Director, to elect Auditors and to transact other ordinary business.

The Transfer Books and Share Register of the Company will be closed from May 24 to May 30, 1939, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
THE GEDDES TRADING & DAIRY FARM CO., LTD.,
Secretaries.

Shanghai, May 15, 1939.

13097

ss. 'Steel Scientist' from U.S.A.
Via Ports
NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

Examination of ship damaged and broken cargo only ex the above vessel will be held at the Jardine's Pootung Wharf on May 31, 1939 Wednesday at 9 a.m. by Messrs. Paulsen & Bayes-Davy, Marine and Cargo Surveyors.

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13086

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-7539

DISTRICT COURT FOR THE FIRST SPECIAL AREA IN SHANGHAI

NOTIFICATION No. 5163

(Translation from the Chinese text)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an application has been filed with this court by George Villas for the issuance of a Certificate for Managing the Deceased's Property, stating: The deceased, Jose Eusebio Macain, a Spanish citizen, died in Shanghai General Hospital on the sixth of March, at the age of 52. During his life time, he had a Will made appointing the applicant to be the executor of his will. His property consists of the pension given him by The Eastern Extension Australasia & China Telegraph Company, Limited amounting to £1316 7s 1d, which, according to law, should be under the management of the applicant.

THE PUBLIC IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that those who have any ground to object to the said application may bring before this Court their objection within the prescribed period of time commencing from the first day of publication, and ending with the twentieth day after the last day of publication, of this notification in the newspapers; and that if no objection is raised within the said period of time, this Court will issue a Certificate for Managing the Deceased's Property as applied for.

By Order,
THE PRESIDENT.

May 20, 1939.

-7414

A FEMALE WITNESS

asked by counsel how old she was replied, "I don't know." "But," argued the man of law, "surely your parents told you. When did they say you were born?" "That," said the witness firmly, "would be hearsay evidence, which I am sure the court would not admit." Everyone admits that PERSONAL ACCIDENT insurance is a necessity.

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Yangtzepoo Lawn Bowls Club
"Musee Heude" Anniversary
New British G.O.C.'s Arrival
American Ambassador's Arrival
Local Sports
Local Weddings

Photographs of the above and others which have appeared in the "NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS," are now on view at Watson's, 71 Nanking Road, where prints may be obtained within a few hours.

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To-day's News

World Radio Page 2

North-China Daily News

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No charge is made for insertion of this; it is a convenience to your friends and may be of value to you.

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LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Kuling Muchacha:

Ben-Foo-Des Disillusioned

To the Editor of the
"North-China Daily News"

Sir,—It has been my privilege to read in your correspondence columns the outpourings of an enchanted soul in Ben-Foo-Des' charming letters on one whom he so beautifully has christened his "Kuling Muchacha."

While his opening letters in the early part of 1937 were of the kind from one in superstitious awe, I cannot help but notice that his more recent compositions have developed an underlying current of fervent desire unfulfilled, of fading hopes and of despair.

To be kind one must be cruel, so, before permanent harm may come to the darling boy, I feel I must write to you to explain his delightful and so beautifully-expressed infatuation, and at the same time so cruelly to tumble his castle of dreams about his ears.

I could have written to you sooner, but I was so delighted at such a novel experience—being worshipped at a distance and in public by someone who, I am sure, is every bit the dear I think he is—that I just had to let him go on. I now realize my error for so doing, and in apologizing to Ben-Foo-Des for the shock and subsequent misery I am going to cause him, I must remind him that I am doing it for his own good. He will, I am sure, have cause to bless me in years to come.

Some years ago—I think it was in the summer of 1936—I spent a most pleasant vacation in Kuling. Alas! that beautiful spot is no more. Still, it holds such tender memories for me.

One rather warm night, I found it difficult to gain sleep, and after tossing about for some time, decided that a stroll in the open would tire me sufficiently to make sleep come easier. Accordingly I slipped a negligé, a billowy affair of white silk, over my nightdress and slipped out of doors. I was sure that no one would see me, due to the lateness of the hour, otherwise I would not have dreamed of going out dressed in that state.

It was a cloudy but moonlit night, and as I strolled along lost in thought, I paid little heed to the direction my footsteps were taking me. Suddenly a small cloud slid under the moon and the ensuing darkness made me realize that I had been out long enough and was tired. I stopped under a tree which spread its branches over the bend in the path that turned down towards the lower residential area.

The moon soon reappeared, one perfect beam falling directly on me through a gap in the branches. Its "spot-light" was so realistic that out of sheer girlish fun I indulged in a few poses under its benign light.

In the middle of one particularly theatrical pose, I was startled by a strangled gasp near me. I froze in terror, my frightened eyes making out the figure of a man standing in a restrained attitude at the bend in the path, and staring at me in quite a bold manner.

Terror and embarrassment caused me to flee, and as I turned, a providential cloud obscured the moon for a brief space.

I had reached another group of trees further up the path before the moon reappeared and there I turned around to see if I was pursued. I was relieved to see that he still stood in that fixed attitude at the bend, though his head had turned towards me, attracted, no doubt, by a glimpse of my white negligé among the trees.

I made haste to get out of his sight and tremblingly returned to my bedroom, where sleep was totally denied me. I had never been so embarrassed in all my life.

Some time afterwards, back in my permanent home in the plains, I noticed the first of those charming letters in your correspondence columns. I am ashamed to admit that I was thrilled and that out of sheer selfishness made no attempt to explain the mystery to my unknown admirer.

Unfortunately, he writes under so queer a *nom de plume* that I have been quite unable to establish his real identity. If I had I could have spared him the indignity he will have to undergo in having his tender phantasy so rudely and so publicly shattered.

I repeat that I am heartbroken for the misery I will cause to the dear boy, but Ben-Foo-Des must realize that I am doing it for his own good and that I am sure that I am doing the right thing.

After all, a woman of 42, who admittedly has been successful in her struggles to retain some of the charms of youth, has no right to keep forever the ardent worship of a youthful admirer—much less one who is completely unknown to her.

Ah! the city of it

(Miss) Wilhelmina Corcoran.

Lucknow, April 25.

Catholicity of Christ's Church

Broadcast Talk Given by Rev. J. F. Magner, S.J. On Sunday in the Catholic Hour Series

At about half past five o'clock in the evening of March 2, the vast crowd which filled St. Peter's Square in the Vatican City was anxiously awaiting the announcement of the Dean of the Cardinal Deacons which would tell them who the new Pope was. Into microphones which carried his voice to loud-speakers in the Square below, and through the Vatican Station to radio networks throughout the entire world, the Cardinal spoke: "Nuntio vobis gaudium magnum! Habemus Pontificem! — I announce to you a great joy! We have a Pope! My most eminent and most reverend Lord, Cardinal Eugenio Pacelli, who has taken the name Pius XII." As if with but a single voice, the crowd burst forth into the joyful strains of the Te Deum Laudamus. The ringing of that great voice seemed to fill more than the Square of St. Peter's, seemed to fill the whole world, — as indeed we know it did.

As the words of the Cardinal were carried out over the other waves, this joyful response of the crowd in the Square was echoed and re-echoed by more than 350,000,000 Catholics throughout the entire world.

Universal

From its very foundation, yes, from its very nature, the Church of Christ has always been and ever will be Catholic, that is to say Universal. Christ came upon earth to bring life, supernatural life to all men. This supernatural life is to be found in the Church, the Mystical Body of Christ, and according to the mind of Christ, is to be available to all men of all lands for all time. To His Apostles, upon whom He built His Church, Jesus said: "Go ye into the Whole World and preach the Gospel to every creature," (Mark—16/15)—the whole human race, excepting no language, colour or nationality, was to be their listeners: "Go ye, therefore, and teach All Nations." (Matthew—18/19).

We say that the Catholic Church is to be available to all lands for all time. By this we do not mean that she should exist simultaneously in all parts of the world without any exception, much less that she should embrace the universality of mankind. Christ Himself tells us: "This Gospel of the Kingdom shall be preached in the whole world, for a testimony to all nations, and then shall the consummation come." (Matthew—24/14) We mean, then, a moral universality.

Neither is it necessary, if we consider the Church's Catholicity relatively, that is, as compared with other religions and sects, that she should have more members than all the others taken together. It is enough that she surpass in numbers each of the others taken together. It is enough that she surpass in numbers each of the others taken separately. And this she does. There are about 350,000,000 Catholics in the world; about 200,000,000 who are usually classed under the one term "protestant," though they are divided into numerous and conflicting sects; about 13,000,000 Jews; about 210,000,000 Mohammedans; about 140,000,000 Buddhists;—to mention only some of the larger denominations. This moral universality of the Church is one of the marks given her by Christ, her Founder, as an easy means by which men may recognize His Church.

Unity of the Church

More diffusion of her members over the face of the earth is not what makes the Church of Christ Catholic. Diffusion would soon have led to confusion had it not been for the fact that by her diffusion, or rather growth, the Church never lost a particle of her unity. So true is this that she suffered whole nations to separate themselves from her communion rather than sacrifice one single doctrine which had been confided to her care by Christ. Her Catholicity is a catholicity of unity. It has always been thus in the history of the Church,—one doctrine, one authority,—one God, one Christ. And so it is today!

Phenomenal Growth

The persistent and phenomenal growth of the Church could never be accounted for if the Church were merely a human organization, depending solely upon men for its existence and conservation. But since the Church is the Mystical Body of Christ, and Christ is divine, the Church possesses and shares in the divine life of Christ, her Head. One of the principal characteristics of life is growth. When God, in the beginning, created living things on the face of the earth, He commanded them: "Increase and multiply!" The same command was given to the Church by Christ when He sent His Apostles forth to spread out over the whole world. The newly established Church was to increase and multiply as all living things. The soul and body of living things are not enough in themselves to produce growth; for this there is also needed activity on the part of all the members. The members of the Mystical Body of Christ are all those who are incorporated into it by the waters of Baptism. Hence the activity of all the members of the Church is needed for her growth.

This growth and development of the Church is to continue till the end of time. "Behold, I am with you all days, even to the consummation of the world." (Matthew—28/20). Men and nations have tried to impede it, have sought to crush out the very life of the Church, and are doing so today. And what do they actually accomplish? Some members may be bruised and weakened and even destroyed, but all this is more than compensated for by the increase of vigor and strength in the body as a whole. Prison cells, the gallows, the firing-squad do not bring death to the members of the Mystical Body of Christ, but life. Death can only come to them through sin. As long as there are members of the Body left upon earth to hear His command: "Go forth and teach all nations!" as long as there are souls to be emboldened and encouraged by His words: "Behold, I am with you all days, even to the consummation of the world," just so long will the Church increase and multiply, just so long will she merit her title, Catholic.

True Church of Christ

While it is true that the growth and spread of the Church is mainly dependent upon the activity of her members, still the Church, being a visible, though Mystical, Body, always manifests an inherent, universal splendour and pre-eminence, which points her out to all nations as the mountain of the house of the Lord, and entirely distinct in every age, and in all the ages, from any church founded by man. Should there be anyone who doubts, or is ignorant of the fact, that the Church of Christ today possesses this universal, this Catholic splendour by which men may know her for the true Church of Christ, then all he need do is to consider for a moment some of the tributes rendered by men of all races and creeds upon the death of Pope Pius XI, her late visible head, and upon the election of Pope Pius XII now gloriously reigning: tributes paid to the persons of two great men, it is true, but tributes above all to the position they occupy in the present order of things as the visible head of Christ's Church and His Vicar upon earth: tributes rendered to that Church herself, and to her place and role in the world of today by many not even of her faith.

And yet, in spite of the fact that the Church does possess and manifest this splendour before men, in spite of the fact that she is universal in time and in extent, and embraces all truth, yet there are those who regard her as exerting a narrowing and repressing influence, or, as G. K. Chesterton expresses it so well: as if the danger of being a Catholic was the danger of being buried in a deep, dark hole.

The Realm of Light

How far from the truth it is that the Church is in any sense narrow and repressing. A person entering her fold from any sect whatever must actually become broader of mind and heart, for he is leaving what is narrow and restricted, a sect—and entering what is Catholic and universal; he is leaving what is dark and obscure and entering the realm of light and splendour. Should any man fear to leave a short and narrow by-path to walk upon the broad highway that leads to life? The Church of Christ is that broad highway, which not only Leads to life, but actually gives life. The Church is ever increasing and broadening in the world, but what is more important still, it is ever broadening and enlarging the world, which would be but a small thing without it.

IF PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT IN HIS YOUNGER DAYS WENT IN SEARCH FOR MARIE-ANTOINETTE'S JEWELS —
— AND GOLD-PROSPECTING PARTIES — ARE TO SEARCH THE KURILES —
REFUGEE LOTTERY TICKETS
— WE ALSO DO OUR BIT OF TREASURE-HUNTING
BY SAPAJOU

Gold-Digging

WORLD RADIO

The following table shows the Shanghai times at which *news* is broadcast in the principal countries of the world, together with the wave-lengths and frequencies used. We shall be glad to receive comment or suggestions from listeners, which should be addressed or telephoned to the Radio Editor of the "North-China Daily News" (Tel. 11055).

PLACE	P.M. (SHAI. TIME)	METRES	CYCLES
London*	(Trans.1) 1.00-3.30	19.76	15.18
	(Trans.2) 6.45-9.50	16.84	17.81
	(Trans.3) 10.00-12.00	19.76	15.18
Paris	7	19.68	15.25
Rome	5.30 9.30 12	25.40	11.81
	7	31.13	9.63
Berlin	3	19.63	15.28
	8 10	31.45	9.54
San Fran.	8.30 10.30	31.48	9.53
Manila	6.30 11	31.35	9.57
Melbourne	5.15 8.30 9.20	31.32	9.58
Tokyo	1 2 3.30 4.30 10 11	25.42	11.80
Hongkong	12.30 2.15 7 11	31.49	9.52

*Afternoon's BBC Programme

1.35 "Empire Exchange," talk
2.30 News
2.45 Welsh Choruses
3.15 Sports news and markets
6.45 "Lots of Love," an improper story
8.00 "Macbeth," tragedy
8.45 Welsh Choruses
9.15 News
9.30 "Food for Thought," talk
9.45 Sports news and markets
9.55 Country Women of the World
10.30 "Paris Revisited," a day in the capital
11.00 Music Hall, variety

Broadcasts by Stage and Concert-Hall Stars

Four personalities of the stage concert hall who are known all over the world—Dame Sybil Thorndike, her husband, Lewis Casson, Beniamino Gigli, and Count McCormack—will broadcast from Daventry this week.

Probably the greatest tragedienne of the contemporary stage, Dame Sybil is to be heard on two occasions during the week—as Lady Macbeth in the third of the series, "Scenes from the Tragedies of Shakespeare," and speaking the specially-written prologue at the opening ceremony of the fourth conference of the Associated Country Women of the World.

Dame Sybil was born at Gainsborough in 1882, and trained for the stage in that most exacting of schools, repertory. While especially renowned for her interpretations of Shakespearean parts, she has proved her brilliant versatility by her work in every type of drama, from Greek plays to "Grand Guignol," and she made theatrical history with her performances as Queen Katharine in Henry VIII and as Joan of Arc in St. Joan (her "St. Joan" has been described as the most remarkable character-study by a woman in twenty years).

Lewis Casson, who will play opposite his wife, is no less famous for his Shakespearean work—one of his first appearances on the stage was as Sebastian in "Twelfth Night" in 1900. At that time an amateur, he made his first professional appearance at the Royalty Theatre three years later as Polixines in "The Winter's Tale."

Country Women of the World

Country women from New Zealand, Australia, Canada, South Africa, India, and all parts of the Empire will arrive in London towards the end of May, to attend the fourth conference of the Associated Country Women of the World. The conference, which will continue from May 30 to June 10, will be held for the first two days at the Central Hall, Westminster, and the opening ceremony will be broadcast from Daventry. Listeners will hear a prologue (specially written for the occasion) read by the distinguished actress, Dame Sybil Thorndike. Then, after Mrs. Alfred Watt, President of the Association, has declared the conference open in the three official languages — English, French, and German—a member of the British Government will welcome the delegates and visitors.

The idea of an Association to further understanding and friendship among rural women throughout the world was originally conceived by the late Marchioness of Aberdeen, about 1927. Two years later the Association, then called the Liaison Committee of Rural Women's Organizations, held a conference in Vienna. At a second conference—in Stockholm, in 1933—the Association drew up its constitution and adopted its present name. The third of these conferences—now triennial affairs—was held in Washington, D.C., in 1936, when some 7,000 of the Association's millions of members travelled to the United States.

Seventy Years Ago

From the "North-China Daily News" of May 30, 1869

From Foochow:—You will recall that, a few weeks ago, I wrote in regard to the high freshet which then prevailed. Contrary to expectations and the welfare of farmers, the freshet is upon us again; materially, if not quite as high as formerly. The paddy fields in this vicinity are overflown, and boats go now where ordinarily is dry ground. The foundations of many houses are submerged from one to several feet. If the flood continues many days, the crops will suffer materially. For the last week or so, members of firms and tea tasters, some late from England and some from Hongkong only, have arrived here in considerable numbers. The market for teas will probably soon open.

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(9)

Municipal Orchestra And Choral Society

Beethoven's Fifth Piano Concerto and Brahms

Sunday's concert marked the last of the season and as was the case in the previous year, the Choral Society (and affiliated bodies) joined forces with the orchestra. There were only two works on the programme: Brahms's Requiem and Beethoven's Fifth piano concerto.

Whatever one says, or has said about the Choral Society, words of warm praise are certainly due for the unremitting labour, fired by tireless enthusiasm, which characterizes this group. It is a triumph to have maintained so lively an existence for so long, particularly in this town where many amateur organizations have been undermined by the erosive agencies of disinterest and laziness.

The Choral Society (or United Choirs, as it finally turned out to be) has had a performance of Brahm's German Requiem in mind since the beginning of the season, seven months ago. It is hardly necessary to say that this work is at once exalted in nature and difficult to sing; therefore, the spirit of enterprise which prompted the Society to attempt it, and the perseverance which led them on their way, should command our respect and admiration.

Reserved Recognition

Whilst bouquets of an unqualified nature are handed to them for willingness of spirit, the actual achievements of the flesh require a more reserved recognition. One of the marks of good choral work is the ability to sing quietly in the appointed places. It is possible for 100 voices to sing *pianissimo* (and what an effect it has), but it did not seem so on Sunday. So many of the occasions when the score indicated *p.* the voices were a good *mf.* to *f.*, aided and abetted, regrettably, by the orchestra.

The study of the control and production of tonal contrasts ranging from an almost inaudible whisper to a solid *forte* seems to be one of the basic principles of massed singing. Then, finally, there should be a *fortissimo* up the sleeve, which is reserved for the great moments. It should be mentioned, of course, that the Lyceum is on the small side for a choir of 100 and an orchestra of 40 odd; nevertheless, control should be possible.

In other respects, the singing was of a high standard for this society. The words (in English) were unusually audible throughout which denotes careful articulation, particularly praiseworthy in view of the mixture of nationalities, and the quality of the voices was uniformly high. Both soloists, Mrs. Ruth Fullam and Mr. G. V. Kudinoff sang their parts clearly and understandingly.

The Concerto

Beethoven's concerto did not hang together very yell. During the Requiem we often heard more of the orchestra than was necessary or desirable, even with the concerted efforts of 100 voices in the background. With the orchestra in the same position, in front of the soloist, how much more unfortunate was the tonal disproportion. This state was enhanced by the feeble condition of the Municipal piano. What we heard of Miss Fausta Saharova indicated that she is a pianiste of sensitive ability, somewhat miscast in a rumbustious work like the "Emperor."—H.

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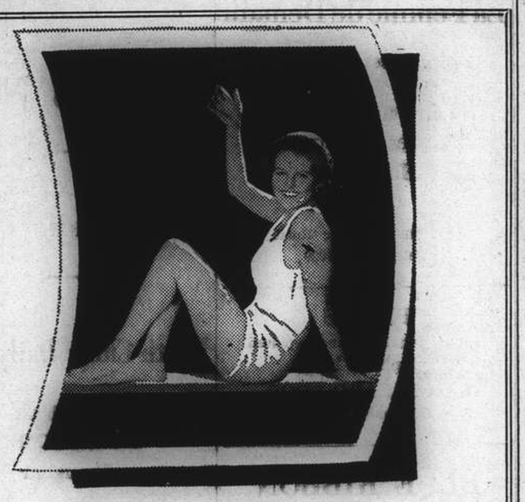
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THE BOOK PAGE

Stark Realism

SPECIAL UNDECLARED WAR By Frank Oliver. With Introduction by Peter Fleming. Cape, London. 12/6.

This is far and away the best account I have read up to now of the struggle between China and Japan, and it forms an invaluable contribution to the history of the Far East. Yet, although dealing with a serious historical subject, it is written with such a light and at times ironic touch that even I who am not fond of reading books on China found it difficult to put aside once I had begun to read it. Sentimentalists who still believe in the "chivalrous and plucky little Japs" or in the dear old Chinaman "who does not care who rules over him, as long as there is peace and order" will find little to comfort them in this book. For it is a work of stark realism: history as it really is, not as the ostrich folk would like it to be. And the author's sober and restrained style adds to its convincingness. Here is presented one of the most moving dramas of modern times in such a living and forceful manner, that, as one lays the book down, one wonders whether the whole world has not gone completely crazy. Nor does the author make any attempt, in the usual style of false modesty, to pretend that he does not hold views of his own. On the contrary, he states his case—and that of every other civilized person—quite clearly in the preface in the following impressive words:

> Japan's genuine grievances were few and they cannot justify the frightful suffering and slaughter which her invasion has caused, the effects of which will be felt for more than a generation. Of those who disagree with this view I ask only one thing: that they attempt to state what "crimes" on the part of any country can justify the horror, the suffering and general frightfulness which the Chinese people have endured during the last eighteen months. Can they say that China's conduct towards Japan deserves this? I think not.

The Last Ten Years

The first half-dozen chapters deal in an entirely new and original manner with the whole Chinese-Japanese question and the events immediately leading up to the "incident." We are given an imposing list of the different lines of reconstruction carried out by the Chiang Kai-shek régime during the last ten years, ending with:

> The task of bringing order out of this chaos, of making 450,000,000 people into a unified nation, was one which might have made any statesman in the world today, or in all history, quail. It was a task Chiang Kai-shek undertook with resolution, and the accomplishments in a mere decade were enormous. The amount of corruption and nepotism which accompanied it must be regretted by all, but it must also be admitted that, considered in terms of the life of a nation and the progress achieved, the price was a small one.

Still in 1900

This catalogue entirely disposes of the stale Japanese claim that China is a hopelessly backward and unprogressive country, as to which the author very pertinently comments:

> One remarkable thing about the Japanese case, made out for her by countless propagandists, is the fact that a country which has made such amazing progress and which has changed so much in the last three quarters of a century refused to recognize progress and change elsewhere. Not a single piece of Japanese propaganda I have seen as to how the North China Affair arose but harks back to the Boxer rising of 1900, the disorder and upheaval of the years succeeding the overthrow of the dynasty, the Nanking outrages of 1927. All Japanese propagandists were certain that China was still in the 1900 stage and that another Boxer uprising was a possibility at any moment.

Japanese Demands

The chapter "Special Undeclared War Opens" gives a very clear and carefully analysed account of the complicated negotiations leading up to the final outbreak of hostilities. That Japan was determined to force a showdown at all costs, as the author shows, is clearly proved by the fact that, although a local truce had been fixed up, the Japanese cabinet nevertheless decided on July 11 to send large reinforcements to China. Of the Japanese demands on Nanking he says:

> Nothing could have been more conciliatory than the Chinese reply and few demands more peremptory than the first one of Japan, that the Chinese government should not "interfere" in a matter that vitally concerned foreign relations in a large section of the Chinese republic.

A cartoon by Low puts that very well at the time: showing a Chinese giant lying on an operating table with a Japanese surgeon standing at the side about to carve him up with a large sword and saying: "Operation on body of patient is no concern of brain, yes? Failure to agree will indicate grave disorder requiring operation on throat, please?"

War Fever

The description of how the news of the outbreak of war was received in Japan makes curious reading today:

> War fever in Tokyo began to mount. Groups of young men in trucks and carrying flags spent August 1st careering round the city cheering, while 1,600 reactionary patriots marched to the Meiji Shrine and prayed for victory. Half a dozen war songs had already been published and war films were on view at the cinemas. A supplementary budget of Y.310,000,000 was voted for the expenses of the North China campaign.

Up to March 1939 Japan had already spent six thousand million yen on her jolly little war and has had to vote another eight thousand for the current year. There is, I understand, not quite so much flag-waving and singing going on in Japan today.

"Piratical Extras"

There follows a detailed history of the war, including the piratical extras such as the shooting of the British ambassador, the bombing of British merchant vessels and gun-boats on the Yangtze and the sinking of the American gun-boat Panay. These episodes are treated by the author with a gentle irony and a minute adhesion to facts which greatly heighten the effect. New to many readers will be the fact that the exact position where the Panay was anchored had been wirelessed to Japanese Naval Headquarters in Shanghai several hours before the attack. The story ends on a note of comedy with the statement of General Harada to the foreign press in Shanghai on the findings of the Japanese official enquiry, scarcely a single one of which was in accord with the true facts.

"Bushido Goes Overboard"

A high-light on the military operations is the description of the battle of Taierchwang, the only real victory the Chinese have won in this war, when two Japanese divisions were almost completely wiped out, one of which, one is surprised to learn, was commanded by General Itagaki, now Minister of War and practically dictator in Japan. Equally exciting is the account of how the Chinese breached the dykes of the Yellow River, a proceeding that solely on account of its inhumanity excited the most virtuous indignation of the Japanese.

A grim, but, to most civilized persons, moving chapter is that entitled "Bushido Goes Overboard," in which is given a description, from the accounts of eyewitnesses, of the outrages committed by the Imperial armies in China. As this sort of thing is still going on in many parts of the country today, the author is rendering an important service to humanity by keeping them before the moral conscience of the world—if indeed such a thing still exists nowadays.

Protective Guerillas

The results of guerilla warfare, of which there is a very full description with much new material, the author sums up as follows:

> Poor in the begnning, Chinese guerilla warfare is undoubtedly if gradually becoming more effective. As a preventive to Japanese consolidation of their gains this guerilla warfare is valuable. While the conditions created by the Chinese controlled areas and their protective guerillas remain Japanese money is not invested in enterprises in North China. No railways can be built and those already existing cannot be improved or even properly and regularly run, no trans-provincial highways can be used unless guarded every foot of the way. The authority of the Japanese-sponsored régime set up in Peking cannot be extended outside the walls of the city except along the railway lines and there Japanese military control overrides it. It is a dreary picture for the Japanese financier and industrialist as well as for the government, all three of which hoped that North China would be a paying proposition before the summer of 1937.

Nor would the Japanese appear likely to get much help in this direction from the Chinese troops they have been training to fight the guerillas, to judge from the amusing story of a kind of non-aggression pact that they fix up with their guerilla opponents.

Two excellent chapters deal very faithfully with the conditions existing under Japanese occupation, which are, of course, well known to all of us out here, but not so well realized by people at home. It is likely to be many years before we can "await the arrival of paradise," as General Doihara's proclamation puts it.

British and American Policies

In the chapter on foreign relations the author makes some pointed but fair remarks on British and American policies during the present conflict:

> British policy in the Far East during 1938 appears to have been a perfect exhibition of travelling with one foot in each of two boats. It has been cleverly done so far but is a dangerout position to be in as both boats are liable to escape and the traveller to be plunged backward into the sea. China has been given just a little assistance, enough to keep her on her feet and fighting so that she does not sink back into the chaos of a little more than a decade ago. Perhaps it is hoped that both sides, in this process, may fight themselves to exhaustion and that China will then return to the period known as the "treaty port days" when the foreign business man (chiefly British) in the treaty ports and the foreign diplomats in the capital (chiefly British) exercised a controlling influence. It seems a dangerous policy because the chances are that China will emerge from this war either as a colonial possession of Japan or as an independent nation.

Or again:

> There are those who argue that America is today selling more arms abroad than any other nation and that such nations don't easily take action but profit by the action of others. In October 1938 during a Japanese raid in Honan province Japanese aviators blew to pieces an American Mission, killing a small American girl and injuring her mother and sister. The chances are ten to one that the plane which did the bombing was sold to Japan by American manufacturers. Much of the damage done to foreign property by the Japanese army in China has been done by war material sold to Japan by foreign countries.

Not unamusing is the statement, which may be new to many readers, that both Germany and Italy had been supplying large quantities of arms and munitions to the enemy of their beloved anti-Comintern ally.

The Generalissimo

Of General Chiang Kai-shek, to whom he pays well-merited praise all through the book, he says:

> Above all China has leadership. In Chiang Kai-shek she possesses undoubtedly the greatest man in Asia. In no country in that continent is there a man of comparable stature. There is much in his past life that may be criticized from many points of view but no one who has met him in the last twelve months can be left in doubt that his life has now but one object—to save his country. His leadership is unquestioned. Opposition to him does not exist, for he possesses the complete loyalty of every faction fighting with him against Japan.

Having lived fifteen years in China, Mr. Oliver does not venture into the realms of prophecy other than to assert that China will not go Red. The question of his final chapter, "To What End?" is, therefore, left unanswered. But reading between the lines one gathers that he does not believe that Japan can hope to "win" any more—in the full sense of that term—which is what most thinking Japanese, outside army and navy circles, have been saying for some time.—W.L.

A China Review

TIEN HSIA MONTHLY May. Published under the auspices of the Sun Yat-sen Institute for the Advancement of Culture and Education, 420 Ferry Road, Shanghai $1. Per annum $9.

In the current number of "Tien Hsia Monthly" Dr. John C. H. Wu publishes some selected passages from his diary under the heading "All Pathos and No Humour" — for who, he asks can be humorous when his country is still undergoing such an ordeal. The last selected entry is:

> I am not a first-nighter, but, if I may coin a word, a "last-nighter." Things on the point of departure are always more fascinating to me than things newly arrived.

Mr. Ch'ên Shou-yi contributes "The Religious Influence of the Early Jesuits on Emperor Ch'ung-Chêng of the Ming Dynasty," which is to be continued. An informative article on "The 'Tamao' of the Portuguese Pioneers" is by Mr. J. M. Braga. Mr. T K. Chuan describes "Some *Hsieh Shih* Episodes" and explains:

> ....*Hsieh shih* is one of those Chinese expressions which defy translation; perhaps its nearest equivalent in English is "a chivalrous or gallant man," though chivalry or gallantry embodies the idea of devotion to the service of women, which is not a noticeable trait among the *hsieh shih* in China....

There is a short "Palaeontology Chronicle" by Mr. Hsiang Lung-yun, while "My First Air Battle" is a translated account of the experiences of the Chinese airman who released the first bomb against Japan in the present hostilities. Book reviews and correspondence between a book reviewer and her critic complete the issue.

American Presidents

A handy little pamphlet of 20 pages, entitled "Facts About the Presidents of the United States," and edited by Mr. R. B. Nichols of the Sun Life Assurance Co., will be distributed to students of the American School today. The booklet contains interesting biographical notes on the Chief Executives, oddities of their careers, their educational, military and religious connections and, last but not least, Lincoln's "Gettysburg Address."

New Fiction

Miss Rachel Field's **"All This, and Heaven Too"** (Collins, London. 8/6) is a remarkable story of a remarkable woman remarkably told. The author is the great-niece by marriage of the heroine and she writes with a charm and feeling which one can almost sense was engendered by the great admiration felt by her for her subject. The book is divided into two main parts—the first where the scenes are laid in France and the second in America. There seems perhaps a slight tendency to drag in the second part but this may be due to the contrast between the atmosphere of almost adventure and mystery which is prominent during the French period and the comparative humdrumness of the American period. Without being strictly a biography the book is the account of the greater portion of the life of a French girl named Henriette Desportes who when the story opens has just relinquished her post as governess in an English family and is returning to France to apply in person for another post with a family of the French nobility, the Duc and Duchesse de Praslin. The Duc is of a well-known and influential royalist family and the scandal and tragedy which are recounted here had, so we are told, something to do with the fall of the monarchy and the abdication of King Louis Philippe.

* * *

From the outset Henriette has a difficult time owing to the unreasoning jealousy of the Duchesse de Praslin—with the Duc and the children she has to look after she gets on only too well to suit the Duchesse, and it is only because of the pleadings of the Duc, her fondness for the children and her own indomitable will power that she stays on at her post and braves the hysterical outbursts in which the Duchesse frequently indulges. It would not be possible without giving away too much of the story itself to go into more detail; suffice to say that a scandal rages round the Duc and Henriette and that as an outcome of it and of her treatment by the Duchesse the latter loses her life. The Duc and Henriette are both charged with complicity in her death. Henriette defends herself in a manner which does not fail to impress even her most violent detractors, and she is finally released. The account of her life in America both before and after she marries is extremely well told and the delineation of the characters and the descriptions of the people she is brought into contact with and their mode of life, which are founded on fact, could not be bettered. Certainly this is a book to be read and is worthy of a permanent place on anyone's bookshelves.—R.F.C.M.

"The Dark Ride" by Wallace B. Nichols (Ward Lock, London. 3/6) is a rather improbable story of the Jeffrey Farnol type. The period is that of Henry V's reign. It deals with a rather pointless ride all over England of Thomas Cleobury. For some unearthly reason he finds it necessary to take with him on his journey a rather witless young lady whose only claim to interest is that she is the public hangman's daughter. It appears that he suspects her of spying on him, so, to be on the safe side, he takes her with him, giving her ample opportunity to report his movements and actions to her agents. The reason for his journey is rather obscure. As far as I can gather his mission is to united various noblemen with the object of staging an uprising against King Henry. Owing to the complete lack of organizing ability of friend Thomas and a number of rather unintelligent lords and gentles, the affair is a most hopeless fiasco. The author cleverly deludes the reader—assuming the latter has time and patience enough to wade through the book—into imagining that Thomas and his fair companion are going to fall into one another's arms in the last chapter. Not so, however—there is a rather attractive *dénouement* on the last page.—W.V.K.C.

In Mr. Colin Robertson's **"The Stalking Stranger"** (Ward Lock, London. 3/6) another drop has been added to the sea of detective fiction which floods the English-speaking world at the present time. The plot is intricate without being deep, the style is better than that of the average thriller, and, while many of the tricks of the trade are employed, there is also a certain amount of originality. The identity of the "stranger" seems not too cleverly hidden, but a well-woven tale results from his regrettable activities.—M.W.L.

Books Received

Brave New China By Lady Hosie (Hodder & Stoughton, London. 12/6)

Fiction

Seven Looked On By Barbara Malim (Thornton Butterworth, London, 7/6)

The fact is, a woman abandons her opinion as soon as her husband adopts it. Even in church, the women sing the tunes an octave higher than the men that they differ from them in all things.—JEAN PAUL RICHTER.

"Great War Was Not Fought in Vain," Says Diplomat

Stirring Address Delivered by American Envoy To France; World Saved from Foul Conditions

Paris, May 29.

MR. William Bullitt, American Ambassador to France, said yesterday that the Great War was not fought in vain and warned the world that the United States would accept war before slavery or domination.

Speaking at the inauguration of the American Legion memorial vault in the new Neuilly cemetery, Mr. Bullitt pointed to the German-made treaties of Brest-Litovsk and Bucharest as evidence that unless American soldiers "fought as they fought, and if the war hadn't been won by the side which won it, the condition of mankind would be far worse than it is today."

"The men who lie here," he said, "fought in the hope that it might bring lasting peace to earth. Because there is not yet peace in the world, it has become the habit of many shallow minded critics to say their sacrifice was useless and to add that another Great War is inevitable.

"I believe both of these statements are profoundly untrue. It is a fact that good relations between all nations on earth, which American soldiers believed would be created at the close of the Great War, have not been created.

Worse Cosdition Avoided

"Since the Armistice of 1918, the history of the world has been blackened by wars and conquests. But it requires nothing more than an examination of the treaties of Brest-Litovsk and Bucharest to convince any man that if these soldiers had not fought as they fought, and if the war had not seen won by the side which won it, the condition of mankind would be far worse than it is today.

"They prevented the creation of a world far more foul than the world in which we live today. If this accomplishment seems small, remember that it is the tragedy of struggles in the international field that often they lead not to permanent good, but only to the avoidance of destruction. The worst is avoided although the best is not created.

"Nations, like men, must often choose between dreadful alternatives. For example, any nation can avoid war if it is ready to accept slavery. But to Americans, as to all great people of the western world, the acceptance of war is a less horrible alternative than the acceptance of enslavement.

"Our American doctrine has been clear since the day when Patrick Henry spoke the words, 'Is life so dear or peace so sweet as to be purchased at the price of chains and slavery? Forbid it, Almighty God! I don't know what course others may take, but for me, give me liberty or give me death.'

"We therefore understand and sympathize with nations which, whatever they are, prefer to fight for their freedom rather than submit to the heel of a conqueror.

"The American soldiers who lie here helped to keep the torch of liberty alight in the world. That is enough testification. No death for freedom was ever in vain.

Isolation Impossible

"Those men left this freedom—the freedom and obligation to fulfill their dream of peace. The measures necessary for the achievement of peace are often disagreeable, burdensome and expensive. In Utopia, that ideal land created more than 400 years ago by the imagination of Sir Thomas Moore, war was detested as much as war is detested today in America.

"Yet the inhabitants of Utopia were accustomed to indulge in daily drills because they acknowledged they might be called upon to make war for two causes. The first was 'to defend their own country.' The second was to 'drive out of their friend's lands the enemies that have invaded it.'

"Today the nations that have been the most reluctant throughout history to accept the burden of daily drill and the obligation to assist friendly peoples in case they should be attacked, have accepted drill and prepared themselves to come to the aid of remote peoples.

"Why have they acknowledged these obligations as the Utopians acknowledged them? Because they know that if great nations wash their hands while the lesser nations are destroyed, a day will come when they themselves will face the enemy without friends and they know it is not enough to be strong but alone."—United Press.

France is firmly determined to defend her liberty and will tolerate no attempts from any quarter to dominate the world, the French Premier, M. Edouard Daladier, said.

"Like all free countries," the Premier said, "France cannot allow what is more precious to her than life itself to be endangered. That is why any attempt at hegemony or domination will find her determined to defend her liberties and the liberties of the world.

"France also will be found to be true to herself and strongly united in the resolve to face the peril," he said.

"For more than 20 years our dead have rested in their glory and we can ask ourselves today whether we have remained faithful to the spirit that animated them.

"The brutal force which they wished to crush is today more threatening than ever. Justice and liberty are imperilled. Are we worthy guardians of our heritage!

"I am thinking of the American women who lost their sons in France in the Great War. I am thinking of the Americans who did not see their dear ones again. I recognize their right to ask us what we have done for so much suffering and sacrifice. It seems to me that I am hearing their voices from across the ocean asking old Europe what she gained by the struggle.

Worthy of the Sacrifice

"I face the terrible question arising in their minds: 'Are you worthy of the blood spilled and the example given you?'

"I want to answer this question by saying, 'Yes, France is faithful to the spirit of the Frenchmen and the Americans who fell on the blood-soaked earth of our country.'

"The events we are now living through may be against the spirit of our dead. The world today may be contrary to the world they wanted to make. Their dreams may not correspond to the hard realities surrounding them.

"Nevertheless, it is true that were they to come back to us, they would recognize in us the men they were during their lifetime and the men they would have desired to remain had they lived.

"France has remained faithful, faithful to those Frenchmen who fell in the Great War and to the Americans who fell along side them on the blood-soaked soil of our country.

"France has not been an unworthy guardian of her sublime heritage. She has not forgotten the example all those young men gave the world and for 20 years has consecrated all her efforts toward promoting peace among men. She has consented to the greatest sacrifices and she has never pronounced a word or omitted an act which was a threat of oppression. We can await history's judgment with tranquility.

What Frenchmen Want

"Frenchmen expect nothing but what they are worth. They wish to co-operate for the greatest good of humanity. They never have had the pretension of presenting themselves as a predestined race superior to all others and capable of enslaving them.

"Such is France. She is only animated by a desire for co-operation. From the humblest of her peasants to those who direct her affairs, the same spirit presides in all enterprises. France is not playing a double game on the world. When she proposes peace, it is to peace that she consecrates her efforts. Her Government can only express the will of the people.

"France is a free nation in which Democracy is fully responsible for her own destiny. But like all free nations, France canot accept, or allow what appears to be more precious than life itself to be endangered. This is a country not only of human dignity, but also a country of heroism. That is why any attempt at hegemony or domination will find her determined to fight for her own liberties and the liberties of the world.

"France will always be true to herself....France hopes that all her efforts will help prevent the world from being precipitated into a catastrophe."—United Press.

Japanese to Study Chinese

Language to Be Included In College Curricula

Tokyo, May 29.

Chinese will be added as an optional course in the curricula of higher industrial schools, the Ministry of Education announced today as efforts were pushed to carry to realization plans outlined by Gen. Baron Sadao Araki, I.J.A.R., who is now Minister of Education. Gen. Araki calls his programme "Education for Asiatic Development."

The study of Chinese will also be encouraged in national high schools, corresponding to preparatory colleges Special institutions will be established to train teachers of Chinese.

With study trips for professors and students to Europe and America cancelled because of currency control regulations, some scholars probably will be sent to China on Government grants, it was further indicated.

More institutions specializing in industrial, commercial and fisheries education are also scheduled to be established in keeping with national plans for increased productivity. Seven new colleges of engineering have recently been set up, while all prefectural nautical schools were nationalized under Gen. Araki's régime.

Adult education will be pushed by the opening next year of "Schools for the Nation."—Domei.

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THE SPORTS PAGE

Wolves' Mysterious Collapse At Wembley Cup Final

Portsmouth's Clean-cut Triumph Gave Enormous Crowd Rare Football Treat; Match Analyzed

THE Cup Final of 1939 will be remembered as much for the mysterious, almost unbelievable, collapse of Wolverhampton Wanderers as for the clean-cut triumph of Portsmouth, who, having sent losing teams to Wembley in 1929 and 1934, made the third time pay handsomely for all.

This 4—1 victory of the non-favourites was the reward of one of the finest displays we have seen at Wembley in 17 years, and only one other club—Sheffield Wednesday, in 1935—had scored as many as four goals there. Portsmouth, indeed, must have surprised even their staunchest friends by the rich quality of their football.

But, having paid tribute to the winners, I am still left to wrestle with the baffling problem of what went so radically wrong with the Wolves. I have seen them a dozen times during the season, and say, without hesitation, that their Cup Final display was their worst, says the football writer of the "Daily Telegraph."

Wembley nerves will not serve as an excuse for the Wolves. One or two of their players began a bit shakily, but they held the intiative for a quarer of an hour and seemed to be settling down a normal every Saturday afternoon game.

To the point when Portsmouth scored the all-important first goal at the half-hour I had detected no signs that the favourites were not themselves, yet, from that moment they went to pieces.

In the ordinary course of events, the shock of losing a goal could have been overcome, for these Wolves have built up a reputation as fighters, and in searching for causes of what happened afterwards, I must place a good deal of the blame on Scott, the goalkeeper.

His judgment was at fault when, two minutes before half-time, Portsmouth got a second goal, and then, almost straight from the start of the second half, he made a tragic blunder which left his colleagues to face an impossible deficit.

Cullis At Fault

Three goals up at Wembley! No wonder Portsmouth seized the opportunity to give the 100,000 crowd a football treat. The safety brake released, the machinery was raced up to full speed, and the side which, only a few weeks ago were fighting desperately to avoid relegation, took on the appearance of the cleverest team in the country.

Scott's mistakes being obvious, he becomes an easy target for criticism. Some other Wolves defenders were badly at fault, too Cullis, for instance, was responsible for the very dangerous-looking gap between the backs, who were playing wide out on the wings. He left himself with too much ground to cover.

Both Barlow and Anderson, the first-half scorers, were left unmarked well inside the penalty area, when they beat the goalkeeper. It was startling to me to see such bad positioning by what I had come to regard as an almost watertight Wolves defence, and it contrasted violently with the safe, bult-the-door plan of the winners.

Rowe, Portsmouth's stopper, commanded the centre of the field, and the backs moved swiftly into the middle whenever Westcott threatened to break down Rowe's guard. The sequel was that when Westcott did win a duel with the centre-half, Morgan or Rochford were there with a second challenge.

Westcott Blotted Out

Westcott, who worked with a big heart to crash through the human barrier, mostly fought a lone battle. His inside forwards, McIntosh and Dorsett, came into the game as attackers only on the rarest occasions, and Burton and Maguire had most of their efforts stifled at birth by the wing halves. Wharton and Guthrie.

Portsmouth's defensive scheme to black out Westcott was a triumph. And perfect covering was by no means the only sign of their superiority. Once the first blow had been struck they were beating their rivals to the ball by the vital split second, in thought as well as action.

This aspect of the play was pronounced in interception. A ball sent upfield by Morris or Cullis seemed to go automatically to the head or feet of a defender. That illusion of the eye was caused by the quick anticipation of the Portsmouth men.

Speed won the match all right—but not extra fast running.

Full marks to the winning, too, for their skill in ball control and distribution. On past performance I expected the Wolves to hold a telling advantage with accurate passes along the ground. Instead, they put the ball into the air three times to Portsmouth's once—and Portsmouth found their men.

Before the match I wrote appreciatively of the carefully nurtured link-up between McIntosh and Dorsett, the Wolves inside forwards, and the defence. On the most essential day of all it failed to function.

But McAlinden and Barlow, of Portsmouth, showed the way. They were very brilliant, whether on the attack or (more important) in preventing Galley or Gardiner from taking the ball through for a counter-stroke.

Barlow, who until February 24 last was a Wolverhampton player, had a memorable match. Quick to size up the possibilities, he gathered the ball more often than any other forward. He used it intelligently and, as it ran more and more sweetly, so Barlow's confidence grew.

While McAlinden was not so prominent, he played quite as big a part as Barlow in his side's triumph. Thanks to Guthrie and McAlinden, the Dorsett-Maguire wing was pinned down. Then, when McAlinden felt free to let himself go he and Worrall were most spectacular partners.

The experience of Worrall, the only one of the 22 players who had previously played in a Final tie, was a trump card for Portsmouth. Very surely he imposed his personality on the game and the crowd thoroughly enjoyed his second-half display. He was a will o' the wisp to Taylor.

As the play shaped itself in the first quarter of an hour, the Wolves definitely appeared likely to justify their position as hottest Cup favourites for many years. They would have taken an early lead if Walker had not been keenly on the alert and the save he made from Dorsett's shot—diving full-length, he turned the ball outside the far post—was a most valuable contribution to Portsmouth's success.

There was an example of Wembley nerves when Scott dashed out of his goal and the Wolves' defenders were left to scramble the ball away but the goalkeeper made amends a little later by disposing of a menacing centre from Barlow, who had worked out to the wing.

Guthrie's Tactics

By the time Portsmouth began to come into the game in an attacking sense I had taken particular notice of Guthrie's tactics. He laid himself out, first of all, to stop Maguire. Having accomplished that he started to go up with the forwards and only the soundest of tackling by Taylor prevented an earlier break through on this flank.

Eventually the pressure told. Guthrie sent a through pass to Anderson on the right and when the centre-forward middled it Barlow had a clear opening. His powerful, rising shot had Scott well beaten and Portsmouth were in the lead after half an hour.

The Wolves might have equalised in the next minute but Walker came to the rescue again by falling on and smothering a terrific shot by Burton.

Although a goal down the Wolves continued to hold their own and, as half-time approached, I thought they would be capable of regaining the lost ground. Two minutes before the interval, however, the second blow fell. Worrall centred and as the ball went to Anderson, Scott advanced.

He narrowed the angle of Anderson's hooked shot but that was not enough. The ball sailed into the net after the goalkeeper had half-parried its flight.

Portsmouth's Third Goal

With everything to gain and nothing to lose, the Wolves, I thought, would be sure to make a fight of it in the second half. But their hopes were dashed in less than a minute.

To begin with, Galley back-heeled the ball dangerously and Barlow accepted the chance to bang in a 20-yard drive, very fast and low. Scott should have covered it, but he fell and, slowly, the ball trickled towards the net.

I felt sure it would pass over the line, but any doubt about a goal was removed when Parker dashed up and dived into the net—ball and all.

No team could be expected to recover from a disaster like this. Yet in the next ten minutes the Wolves played their most convincing attacking game of the whole match and Dorsett reduced the lead.

But Portsmouth refused to be shaken, and, 12 minutes from the end, Parker scored a picture goal by heading past Scott from Worrall's centre.

The crowd numbered 100,870, of whom 99,370 paid for admission.

Portsmouth:—Walker; Morgan, Rochford; Guthrie, Rowe, Wharton; Worrall, McAlinden, Anderson, Barlow, Parker.

Wolverhampton Wanderers:—Scott; Morris, Taylor; Galley, Cullis, Gardiner Burton, McIntosh, Westcott, Dorsett, Maguire.

Referee: T. Thompson (Northumberland).

Fishing with a Pipe Proves Successful

Sydney, N.S.W., May 29.

Pipe-Major Tom Mackay, of Sydney Pipe Band, has a new way of catching fish. He plays his pipes to them.

He found out about it at Kilcare, New South Wales, where the band was having an outing by the sea. They were all fishing but without getting a bite. So Tom Mackay decided to cheer them up with a tune on his pipes.

As soon as he had struck up the "Maids of Kintail" one of the party, Alexander Sherry, landed a 10-pound schnapper. In quick succession, other members of the party pulled in.

Mackay kept on piping—and the fish kept on biting. Within one hour and a half, the party had landed 20 nice fish.

Tom Mackay says that he was once trying out a few "three-fours" beside a small creek. He looked round and saw half a dozen snakes swaying to and fro in time to the music.—United Press.

Barlow Scoring for Portsmouth

This desperate leap by Scott, Wolverhampton's goalie, was in vain for the shot by Barlow, who played splendidly for Portsmouth, found the net, scoring the first goal of the F. A. Cup Final at Wembley recently.

The King Presents F.A. Cup

H.M. The King presenting the Cup to Portsmouth's captain after the underdogs had beaten the Wolves by 4-1 to create one of the greatest surprises in many years.

U.S.S. Canopus Win Golfing Honours

Oleary and Zak Achieve Best Scores in Contest At Hungjao Course

In the Team Competition for Service men sponsored by the Navy "Y" and played at the Hungjao Golf Club, the U.S.S. Canopus finished way in the lead with 42 points, just 14 points ahead of the 4th U.S. Marines who placed second. A 5-man team represented each unit and they teed off in threesomes, playing match play for two rounds of 18 holes. The scoring was on the basis of 5,3,1 for each 18.

Zak and Oleary turned in the best scores of the day, Zaz getting an 80 on the first round and 84 on the second, for a total of 164 for 36 holes. Oleary scored an 81 and 86, for a total of 167, just 3 strokes behind the leader. For a time it looked as if the rain would wash out the day's golf, but the men started teeing off soon after 8 o'clock in a steady drizzle and finished the 36 holes playing over a wet, heavy course. The scores that were turned in were good considering the conditions.

The results of team competition were as follows:—

	1st	2nd	Total Pts.
Oleary—Canopus	81	86	10
Olson—Marines	94	87	6
Frajman—Augusta	96	96	2
Zak—Canopus	80	84	10
Barnes—Marines	96	92	4
Dickert—Augusta	99	86	4
Meyer—Canopus	90	89	10
Barber—Marines	97	96	6
Stimers—Augusta	106	105	2
Thiede—Canopus	97	100	4
Brown—Marines	106	93	4
De Bord—Augusta	91	87	10
Owens—Canopus	95	97	8
Carrow—Marines	93	102	8
Blackman-Augusta	—	—	2

	Pts.
U.S.S. Canopus	42
4th Marines	28
U.S.S. Augusta	20

In the medal play competition for 72 holes, 36 being played last Friday and 36 in the competition Monday, Zak of U.S.S. Canopus, was an easy winner, finishing with 338 for 72 holes. Olson of the 4th Marines, turned in a score of 357 for 72 holes, just 19 strokes behind the champ.

Oleary who played the number one position for the Canopus in the team competition yesterday, turned in a medal score of 331 for 72 holes. This is a better score by 7 strokes than Zak's who won. Oleary loses out on first place honours because he failed to appear at the course on Friday in time to tee off with the other players. He, however, arrived late and played a round for 36 holes on Friday separate from the group, and no doubt would have taken the cup had he arrived on time.

Top Ten Men

	1st 18	2nd 18	3rd 18	4th 18	72
Zak—Canopus	91	83	80	84	338
Olson—Marines	84	92	94	87	357
Meyer—Canopus	100	88	90	89	367
Frajman—Augusta	86	90	96	96	368
Barnes—Marines	92	89	96	92	369
Dickert—Augusta	91	95	99	86	371
DeBord—Augusta	104	95	91	87	377
Barber—Marines	96	91	97	96	380
Thiede—Canopus	106	96	97	100	399
Carrow—Marines	109	96	93	102	400

Belgium Advances In Davis Cup

Scores Clean Sweep Over Norway; Swedish Doubles Team Defeats Germany

Paris, May 28.

Belgium advanced into the European Zone Davis Cup semi-finals today when she eliminated Norway by three matches to nothing, winning the doubles after taking both singles yesterday.

In today's contest, played off at Brussels, Gerrand and de Borman beat Haanes and Andersen by 6-0, 6-1, 5-7, 6-2.

Meanwhile, in Berlin, Germany suffered a set-back on her path to victory over Sweden as the latter's little-favoured doubles team of Schroeder and Rohlesson defeated the well-known Henkel-von Metaxa pair by 6-2, 1-6, 6-3, 6-3.

The Yugoslavia-Italy match was also continued today, at Milan, with Yugoslavia well on the way to victory and passage into the semi-finals, where she is to play Belgium. In the first of the two remaining singles, de Stefani beat Mitich by 6-1, 6-4, 4-6, 6-3, to bring Italy up to 2-2.

But Puncek, Yugoslav champion, gave an impression of superiority over Canapele in the portion of a game that they played before darkness forced an interruption. The game will be continued tomorrow, when Puncek should take but little time to win; he was leading today by 13-11, 6-1, 5-4.—Havas.

Detroit Tigers Climb

Enraged Batter Takes Bat and Chases Pitcher Who "Beaned" Him

New York, May 28.

"Gee" Walker whose popularity as a dizzy base runner for the Chicago White Sox is known far and wide, today added the title of pitcher chaser to his laurels.

When the Cleveland pitcher, Johnny Allen, beaned him on the head with a pitched ball, Walker didn't feel his sore spot for sympathy nor did he trot to first for a free base.

Instead he took hold of his bat and chased pitcher Allen like an enraged lion. He was stopped by his Sox team mates, and Allen, now sure that Chaser Walker had calmed down, went on to shutout the White Sox, 6-0, allowing only three hits.

The Detroit Tigers climbed to the head of the second division by defeating the St. Louis Browns, 6-2. Buck Newsom held his former team mates to seven hits and was assisted by Hank Greenberg, who knocked a home run in the third inning.

George Selkirk's two home runs today led the New York Yankees to a 9-5 victory over the Philadelphia Athletics.

NATIONAL LEAGUE

	R.	H.	E.
New York	7	10	0
Philadelphia	2	9	1
Batteries: Melton, Coffman, Lohrman and O'Dea; Butcher, Beck and Davis.			
Boston	12	13	4
Brooklyn	16	15	1
Batteries: MacFayden, Sullivan, Early, Frankhouse and Lopez, Masi; Mungo, Hutchinson, Evans, Fitzsimmons and Todd.			
Pittsburgh	2	8	2
Chicago	6	9	1
Batteries: Bowman, Swift and Berres; Dean and Hartnett.			
Cincinnati*	5	9	1
St. Louis	6	9	0
Batteries: Vander Meer and Lombardi; Davis and Owen, Franks.			
*—Opener.			

Cincinnati	8	10	0
St. Louis	4	10	2
Batteries: Derringer and Harshberg; Bowman, Sunkel, P. Dean and Owen.			

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Philadelphia	5	10	0
New York	9	12	1
Batteries: Nelson, Joyce, Potter and Hayes; Donald and Dickey.			
Washington	7	11	3
Boston	12	12	1
Batteries: Haynes, Masterson and Giuliani; Ostermueller, Galehouse and Desautels.			
Chicago	0	3	2
Cleveland	6	12	0
Batteries: Lee, Herring and Tresh; Allen and Pytlak.			
St. Louis	2	7	0
Detroit	6	10	1
Batteries: Kramer, Harris, Glenn and Spindel; Newsom and York.			

Standings

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Cincinnati	24	11	.686
St. Louis	21	12	.636
Pittsburgh	17	17	.500
Chicago	18	17	.514
Boston	14	19	.424
Brooklyn	14	17	.452
New York	15	19	.441
Philadelphia	11	22	.333

AMERICAN LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	Pct.
New York	27	6	.818
Boston	20	10	.667
Chicago	18	15	.545
Cleveland	17	15	.531
Detroit	14	21	.400
Washington	13	20	.394
Philadelphia	11	21	.344
St. Louis	11	23	.324

—United Press.

Italians Beat Japanese

Italian athetes won by 33 to 24 in a track and field meet held Sunday afternoon with Japanese at Hongkew Park under the auspices of the "Yairiku Shimpo," local Japanese daily.

LAST TWO NIGHTS!

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4. MAGUREGUI
5. CAREAGA
6. PRUDENCIO

Events 9-16:
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2. ACHA
3. RAMOS
4. ASTI
5. ENRIQUE
6. HERNANDO

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LUISE RAINER SPENCER TRACY BIG CITY

Japan Concerned Over Slump In Yen in Shanghai

Currency Being Sent Here for Conversion at Lower Rate; Journal Advocates Military Notes

Tokyo, May 29.

THE sharp fall of the yen at Shanghai has aroused nationwide concern in Japan, and measures to bolster up the currency are being demanded by Japanese financial circles and the press. Officials of the Japanese Finance Ministry stationed in Shanghai, according to the "Asahi," are discussing the situation with Japanese banks. The general opinion is that less spending on the part of Japanese residents in Shanghai is essential for the recovery of the yen.

The "Asahi" states that a demand for steps to combat the decline of the yen at Shanghai, which is liable to have various undesirable effects on the nation's exchange policy, is rising in the financial world. It attributes the decline to a general weakening of the factors tending to support the yen.

Manchoukuo exports to Central China, such as soya beans and beancake, it says, used to be sold on a yen basis, but now they are based on the pound sterling, with the result that there is less need for the yen.

Effect of Army Notes

Also, the journal continues, sales of Japanese cotton textiles in the interior of China formerly were based on yen, but now are based on Japanese army notes. The change has aided circulation of the army notes, a special currency that has value only in the occupied areas in China, but has reduced the demand for ordinary yen currency.

At the same time, it is pointed out, the flow of yen into China has been accelerated by the increase in the number of Japanese going over for various purposes, taking with them banknotes.

The "Asahi" also believes that the Chungking Government, "taking advantage of the restricted market for yen, has been attempting to hamper the circulation of Japanese currency in China in retaliation for the establishment of the China Development Commercial Bank." (Hua Hsing Bank).

Whatever the cause, the newspaper asserts, the decline of the yen is giving rise to illegitimate trading and buying of yen with foreign currencies from abroad that normally would come to China but now are being sent to Shanghai for conversion into yen at the low rate. This is happening, says the "Asahi," despite all the efforts being made by the authorities to prevent it.

The journal believes that the Government can take steps that will be more or less effective in restoring the exchange situation to normal, but warns that "they can at best be first-aid treatment and cannot reach the root of the trouble."

Severance from Shanghai

One remedy that is being suggested is absolute prohibition of the carrying of banknotes from Japan to Shanghai, coupled with complete severance of the yen circulating in Shanghai from the yen at home. Another is to make the Japanese army notes the sole legitimate currency in Central China, with perhaps a period of grace for Shanghai and its immediate environs.

Serious difficulty, however, is seen in any attempt to isolate the yen at Shanghai, for it would "involve not only economic but also political issues."

Conversion of the whole of Central China into an area where army notes alone can be used, says the "Asahi" also requires great caution, "for its effects are liable to be widespread and intense."

The newspaper advises against use of the new China Development Commercial Bank to help the yen situation. It has been established, it says, as an exchange institution and, therefore, should not become involved in currency adjustment.—Reuter.

Czech Legion to Be Formed

Former Prague Official Tells of Germanization Of Native Land

Warsaw, May 28.

"I would have died had I had to remain in Prague any longer," General Lev Prchala, former Minister of War and Interior in the Volosin Government of the Carpathic Ukraine, stated today upon arrival here with his wife and 19-year-old son.

One-time Czech Government representative in the Carpathic Ukraine, General Prchala said today that he would now work to form a Czech Legion "to prepare for the liberation of Czechoslovakia."

The Reich, he said, is at present engaged in Germanizing the newly-annexed regions. Brno, once capital of the Carpathic Ukraine, has taken on the appearance of a German town.

The Germans have been sending so much food and other articles from Czechoslovakia to the Reich that Prague is already lacking in provisions, he disclosed. Even such small things as buttons are being sent to Germany.

A system of licensing Czech workers has been introduced, and the Czechs are being replaced by workers from the Reich. Thus, work for the German army in the modern Skoda armaments plants is now being carried out only by Germans, General Prchala stated.

To compensate for the inflow from the Reich of German labourers, 200,000 Czech workers have been sent into Germany.

The Czech Army is speedily being made to disappear and last units will soon cease to exist.

He emphasized that the desire for liberty is equally strong among the Czechs left under German domination, and among those abroad, from whose ranks he plans to recruit his legion of liberation.—Havas.

Killarney Disfigured By Slogans

Anti-English Scrawls on Streets

Killarney, May 29.

The outlawed Irish Republican Army turned from bombs to the pen—in the form of a paint brush—last night in its attack on British policies toward Ireland.

During the night anti-British slogans were painted on streets throughout the city. The I.R.A. propagandists were believed to have chosen Killarney for the verbal attack on Britain because of the large number of English visitors which comes here over the week-ends.

Samples of slogans painted on the streets were:

"Give England her own medicine—more bombs!"

"England is our only enemy!"

"England—damm your concessions! We want our country!"

"We demand the release of Republican Army prisoners from English convict cells!"

"There is no King to whom we owe loyalty except God alone!"—United Press.

Spanish Forces Being Demobilized

Government Seeking Jobs For Released Men

Hendaye, May 29.

The progressive demobilization of the Spanish Nationalist Army proceeded today with the concentration of the last of the Moorish troops in Spain at Algeciras in readiness for sailing to Ceuta.

Simultaneously the demobilization of Spanish troops is proceeding. The return 200,000 Spanish soldiers to their homes is expected to alleviate the current labour shortage on farms, in the mines and in other occupations.

The Government has established temporary committees in every town and village to expedite the allocation of former soldiers to jobs where they are most needed.

Demobilization of the Nationalist Navy also is under way.—United Press.

Pro-Chinese Meeting

Dr. Wellington Koo to Be Among Speakers

Paris, May 28.

A pro-Chinese demonstration will take place at the Marcelin Berthelot Centre here on Friday, June 2, it was announced today.

Presiding will be M. Alexandre Varenne, former Governor-General of French Indo-China and now President of the French association, Friends of the Chinese People.

Dr. Wellington Koo, Chinese Ambassador, will be present for the manifestation of friendship, at which Abbot A. Boland, Father Superior of the Belgian Auxiliary Missions and President of the Belgian Association for Chinese Friendship, will speak on the subject, "The Chinese Situation and Us."

Grossing Atlantic In Light Plane

Young American Flier Takes Off on Daring Solo Attempt

New York, May 28.

Out to prove that small, light aeroplanes can carry out long-distance flights and maintain transport services more economically than larger craft, Thomas Smith took off from Old Orchard Beach, Maine, for Ireland on board a 65-horsepower plane early this morning.

The "Baby Clipper," as he christened his 670-pound craft, carries 605 litres (approx. 150 gallons) of gasoline which, according to Smith, should suffice to carry him 5,800 kilometres (3,625 miles) and keep him aloft for from 32 to 40 hours.

The normal cruising speed of the small craft, which weighs less than three times as much as the minute French "sky flea," is 150 kilometres an hour (about 94 m.p.h.). The "Baby Clipper" has a four-cylinder engine.

Upon taking off from Old Orchard Beach, Smith, a 27-year-old West Virginian, set his course for Ireland via Newfoundland. He expected to reach Slyne Head Quay, Ireland, about noon tomorrow. The distance to be covered is 4,500 kilometres (about 2,813 miles).

If Smith succeeds, he will have crossed the Atlantic at a cost of $30—price of the gasoline and oil he has no board. No reports of his progress can be received until he reaches his destination for the "Baby Clipper" is not equipped with a wireless set.

Former Commercial Flier

The daring pilot, a native of West Virginia, has lived a long time on the West Coast, in Los Angeles. He learned to fly nine years ago and was a commercial aviator on the Detroit-St. Louis line.

Smith waited a whole month for conditions that would be favourable for his attempt to cross the Atlantic in his extra-light plane. He took off as the first streaks of dawn lit up the eastern sky, into which he soon disappeared from the sight of the many newspapermen and photographers gathered to see him off.

Great secrecy was maintained while the flight was in the stage of preparation. Smith was therefore surprised to see the members of the Fourth Estate on the scene.

With him on his flight, Smith is carrying an adjustable spanner, a screwdriver, a small revolver and a pocket-knife—just in case. For food, he has four sandwiches, some chocolate, a bottle of lemonade and one bottle of water.

Old Orchard Beach, from where he took off, is a long stretch of hard, smooth sand, well-known to trans-Atlantic fliers and would-be fliers. Several airmen have already made use of its long runway.

Thomas Smith's West to East trans-Atlantic solo attempt is the first this year, indeed the first since last summer, when Douglas Corrigan startled the world by taking off from New York bound for California and ending up in Ireland.—Havas.

Plane Sighted

Londonderry, May 29.

Thomas Smith, daredevil American pilot, who is attempting a U.S.A.-Ireland flight on a small plane, neared his destination today, being sighted over this town flying at a high altitude and heading East.—Havas.

Sailors Want to Wed, Law Says No

Paris, May 28.

When it became known yesterday that the American cruiser U.S.S. Omaha, which has been stationed at the French port of Villefranche-sur-mer for the past twelve months, had been ordered home, twenty members of the warship's personnel made hasty endeavours to contract marriages with their French sweethearts at the local registry office. Unfortunately for the lads in blue—and their intended brides—they had not been resident in France for the period of thirteen months required by French law as a prerequisite for performance of the marriage ceremony, and they will remain unwed unless the French Home Minister grants them a special dispensation.—Trans-Ocean.

Large Crowd Attends Masonic Service

Colourful Service Held In Holy Trinity

As in former years the combined Masonic Service held at Holy Trinity Cathedral on Sunday evening attracted a large congregation which witnessed a colourful procession of members of the various lodges arrayed in their regalia from the Church Hall into the Cathedral.

The service was conducted by Brother Dean A.C.S. Trivett, District Grand Chaplain, assisted by Brother the Rev. P. C. Matthews, Past Prov. Grand Chaplain (Derbyshire), who also delivered the address and Wor. Rev. C.F.W. Weaver, Royal Sussex Lodge.

The procession was headed by the Worshipful Masters, Wardens and Brethren of the several lodges consisting of the District Grand Lodge of China, Philippine Constitution, District Grand Lodge of China, Massachusetts Constitution; District Grand Inspector, Irish Constitution; District Grand Lodge of Northern China; English Constitution; and the District Grand Lodge of Scottish Freemasonry in China.

By kind permission of Lieut.-Col. G.E. Swinton and Officers the band of the Second Battalion, The East Surrey Regiment, played for the service. Conducted by Mr. E. E. Manley, the band played "Mors et Vita" and "The Perfect Melody" as an ingoing voluntary and a "Royal Cavalcade (Ketelby) at the close of the service.

The first Lesson was read by the Rt. Wor. Bro. N. C. MacGregor, Hon. J.G.W.D.G.M. of Scottish Freemasonry in North China, and the second Lesson by the Rt. Wor. Bro. S.C. Young, Hon. S.G.D., Prov. G.M. for China, Royal Order of Scotland. The choir sang the anthem "Sing Praise to God" (Whitlock).

Following the service the band of the East Surreys was entertained to supper at the Church House by the Masonic Lodges. The gathering was presided over by Dean Trivett, assisted by Dr. E. G. Gauntlett.

Queen's Condition Satisfactory

London, May 29.

Queen Mary is making satisfactory progress and her eye injury is improving, the official bulletin issued by her personal physicians said today.

The Queen-Mother was slightly injured in motor accident last week.—United Press.

Chile Takes Over Oil Distribution

Foreign Companies Being Fully Compensated

Santiago, Chile, May 29.

The Chilean Government is acquiring for $5,000,000 the distributing systems of foreign oils companies operating in Chile, authoritative sources said last night.

The principal companies involved are the Standard Oil Company, a subsidiary of the West India Oil Co., and British Shell of Mexico.

The companies were reported to be satisfied that the Government will maintain a fair and equitable policy. Government circles stressed that the acquisition merely represents a commercial transaction and that no expropriation is involved.—United Press.

No German Trade Mission For Moscow

Moscow, May 23.

It was officially denied here today that any German trade delegation had left Berlin for Moscow, or that Moscow had rejected a proposal for such a visit. Reports to this effect were carried by a British newspaper. Tass, official news agency, asserted that no German trade delegation was coming.—Havas.

U.S. Navy Ready to Go to War

Fleet's Preparedness Stressed by Admiral In Radio Broadcast

Washington, May 29.

Admiral William Leahy, Chief of Naval Operations, warned the world in a radio broadcast last night that the United States Navy is now in a "highly satisfactory condition of readiness."

Admiral Leahy said the Navy was able to prevent any single nation from attacking continental United States.

He admitted there might be some difficulty in guarding American sea frontiers against possible combinations of Powers, but added that the Navy "hopes to be able to provide successful defence against even some possible combinations of Powers."

"In order to save the United States from the necessity of immediate readiness on such a basis of complete mobilization of manpower and industry as is now found in at least three nations," he said, "it is essential that the Navy be of sufficient strength and readiness to keep any possible enemy at a distance from our homeland."

Admiral Leahy pointed out that the United States fleet at present is concentrated on the west coast. He explained that the major portion of the fleet remained together to prevent the destruction of any part of the fleet by a sudden attack by a superior enemy unit.

The United States Navy, Admiral Leahy said, has the largest and most efficient naval air force in the world.

He said work would soon begin on necessary Pacific bases at Kaneche, Midway, Johnston, Palmyra, Kodiak, Sitka, Pearl Harbor and Tongue Point, Oregon.—United Press.

Rain Saves North-West From Drought

Fears of Famine in Kansu, Shensi Vanish

Chungking, May 29.

Heavy rains on the afternoon of May 27 probably prevented a drought, which might have resulted in widespread famine and suffering in the north-west provinces. For several months, there has been no rainfall in the north-west. It was feared that drought would ruin the wheat crop.

Rain, however, fell all over Shensi and Kansu provinces on May 27, just when drought seemed inevitable. It saved the lives of millions of people in China's north-west provinces, where severe drought in past years has resulted in many disastrous famines.—Reuter.

Eight Guerilla Chiefs Arrested Here

Japanese Military Police Nabs Them in Hongkew

Eight important officers of the Loyal National Salvation Army with headquarters in the French Concession, were arrested by Japanese military police officers in Hongkew on May 25, according to the spokesman at the press conference yesterday.

Amongst the arrested man, the spokesman went on to say, was a battalion commander. The group operated behind Japanese lines and had only recently entered the Concession, the spokesman continued, and they were arrested just as they were about to enter Hongkew for the purpose of engaging in subversive activities.

936,345 Chinese Slain

Tokyo, May 29.

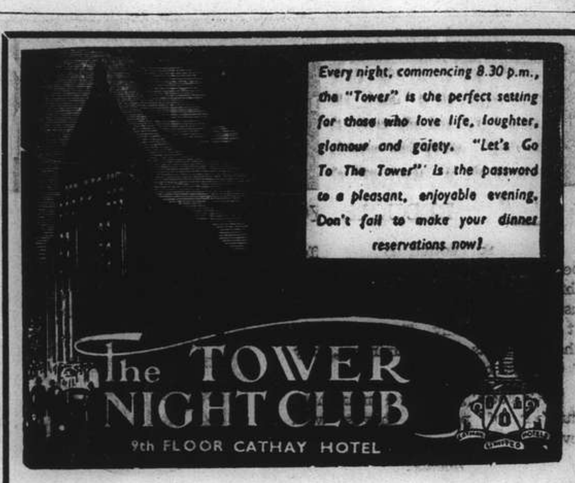
At the end of April Japanese troops completely occupied seven China provinces and Hainan Island, while parts of five other provinces were under Japanese control, according to a communiqué issued this afternoon by the Army Section of the Imperial General Headquarters, which claimed that since the start of hostilities 936,345 Chinese and 59,999 Japanese had been killed in action.

These areas totalled 1,562,938 square kilometres, a little less than two and a half times the total area of Japan and equal to 16 per cent. of the total area of China, which is 10,059,877 square kilometres, the statement continued.—Domei.

Heir to Egyptian Throne Visiting Paris

Paris, May 28.

The situation in the Eastern Mediterranean and the possible effects on this region of the projected Anglo-French-Turkish treaty, were discussed today by the Foreign Minister, M. Georges Bonnet, and Prince Mohamed Ali, heir to the throne of Egypt, who is visiting here for a month.—Havas.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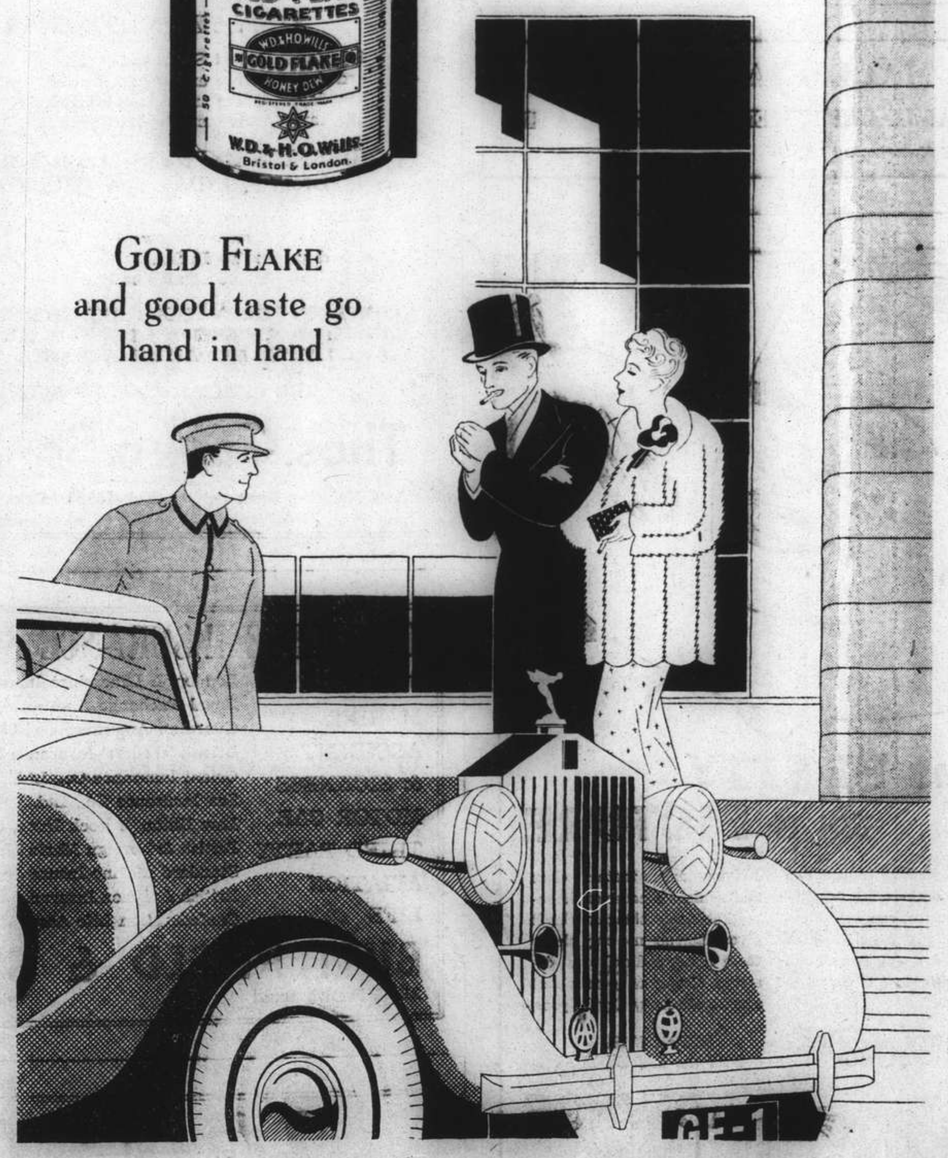
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DEATH

CLARK.—On May 28, 1939, Mr. DUNCAN CLARK, of Eriska, Argyll, Scotland, aged 83 years. (By cable.) -7499

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IMPARTIAL NOT NEUTRAL

THE MASK OFF

The world at large has regarded the various promises and assurances given by Japan since the outbreak of the China Incident with such a degree of pardonable scepticism, that when Japanese spokesmen give utterance to declarations which in fact reveal the true state of affairs, their remarks create no particular surprise, and are almost taken for granted. That is singularly true of the statement made by the spokesman of the Foreign Office in Tokyo on Thursday last, when he said *inter alia*:

"Japan is just now taking actions in China, with its national destiny at stake, under conditions tantamount to war. *The object of these actions is to place the sovereignty of China under the control of Japan.* In the light of this circumstance Japan should be regarded as placing the entire territory of China under Japanese control.

As was pointed out in yesterday's leading article the past two years have seen a series of gradual transitions in which Japan has ceased to be the friend of China, forced more in sorrow than in anger to take action against her, desiring no territorial aggrandisement, and promising integrity and full sovereignty to China which would cooperate with her in establishing and maintaining peace in Asia, and has now become, what it is believed she always was, a nation bent upon the subjugation of the whole country and its subordination to Japan. The various offers of peace which have been made by the Japanese most certainly promised that China's territorial integrity and independence should be preserved. There were limitations upon that, such as the demand for the establishment of Japanese garrisons in various parts of the country, but, whatever were the Japanese intentions at the time, Tokyo most certainly wished the world at large to believe that it was embarked upon no war of conquest against China, but was merely engaged in seeking to remove from power its government which was distasteful to Japanese leaders. Hence it was possible to believe that, as the campaign was directed against a Party and not the nation, Japanese disclaimers of any intentions to reduce China to the status of a Japanese colony had some substance about them.

It was not a wise thing to do, as events subsequently proved. Following the fall of Canton and Hankow, signs, which had already been perceived that the Japanese action against China was designed for the purpose of exploitation, became more obvious. The formation of Sino-Japanese monopolies in all occupied areas was by no means offset by the establishment of provisional governments, which, no matter what assurances they may have received as to their independence, were quite obviously institutions for the purpose of carrying out that policy of exploitation behind a facade which now deceives no one. There was one particular benefit to be obtained from the formation of these provisional régimes, and that was to enable the Japanese on occasion to disclaim all responsibility for certain acts protested against by third party Powers and to seek to lay the onus upon these governments of their own creation. That again deceived no one, quite probably did not even mislead those Chinese who threw their lot in with the invaders. It is apparent now from the statements made by the spokesman of the Japanese Foreign Office that whatever may have been Japan's intentions in the past they are not the same now, and that from mere exploitation of the country Japan now intends to assert its complete sovereignty over the whole of the land. For all ordinary purposes it is not necessary to differentiate between utterances of a Japanese Cabinet Minister and those of the official spokesmen; it is to be assumed that both speak on such matters as this with equal authority, and if that is so, as it must be, then it follows that the new state of affairs which Japan in endeavouring to set up in Asia comprises the abolition of China' sovereignty, its annexation by Japan, and its reduction to a position no better than that of Manchoukuo. Assuming that position, then, it is to be claimed that with the passage of sovereignty from China to Japan in the areas occupied by the latter, Tokyo has the right to bring about such changes as may seem most fit for her own purposes without regard for the rights and interests of other nations which have been laboriously and honestly built up during a period closely approaching a century.

That is a contention which cannot possibly be accepted. It has no basis either in law or in morality, and, if it is persisted in, indicates a most serious breach of that good faith upon which Japan has been insisting ever since she embarked upon her venture in this country. But the fact is that the sovereignty of China has not yet passed to other hands. That its government has been driven from its normal seat matters little as compared with the fact that it has not been destroyed nor has it lost the recognition of most of the other nations of the world. There are then explicit understandings between the Government of China,—which exists no matter how much Japan would like to say that it does not,—and the third party neutrals, with which the Japanese Government has no legal right whatever to seek to interfere. Thus for example the international settlements, and foreign concessions in China. They exist as a result of agreements between the respective Powers and China, and it is not open for one of those Powers, in some cases not even party to the arrangement, to seek variations by force, which it is obvious by reason of the relationship of China to Japan never could be obtained by negotiation. It is necessary, therefore, to emphasize the contention of Great Britain and the United States that the present is not the time for negotiations regarding the status of the foreign areas in China, and that Japan cannot be recognized as the nation with which such negotiations should take place. That Tokyo has been quite definitely told, and it is imperative, if what remains of foreign interests are to be preserved, that this latest endeavour to encroach upon them should be resisted to the utmost. No one will for a moment contend, for example that the Land Regulations governing the International Settlement of Shanghai are perfect, but that admission does not obscure the fact that this is not the time when their amendment can be discussed with any real hope of effecting a permanent betterment. That view is held most strongly by Britain, France and the United States, and, if in emphasizing that view, they may be forced to take action from which they would rather refrain, the responsibility for doing so will not rest upon them.

Evacuation of Cities

One of the principal problems arising from the threat of air bombing to important cities considered of military value is the evacuation of the civilian populations. Much effort has been expended on defining the precise status of a city of military value with the idea of obtaining some sort of immunity for non-combattants, but the widespread nature of national effort necessary in the modern conception of warfare precludes any definition of this status, and it can generally be assumed that in a future war few points can be excluded from attack. The day's news draws attention to this point. In Chungking, China's war-time capital, regular raids are being undertaken by the Japanese air forces, and while it remains the capital of the country no cessation can be expected although, in many aspects, it may be considered a civilian population. While it remains capital the very fact of its existence constitutes an objective. Singapore is another case. After much consideration, the authorities have decided that evacuation of the civil population to rural camps is impracticable as it would entail more hardships in removing this population than relying on the effectiveness of its defences to prevent or minimize attacks. As regards Paris, a system of highways control has been devised whereby in case of emergency 1,000,000 people can be evacuated within 20 hours and the city's exits have been improved to permit of such a wholesale removal of the population. A similar system has been devised for London, which, judged by modern standards, is within a few minutes' bombing distance from the Continent. For some time past, test schemes for transferring children to more remote and unmilitary points in the country have been carried out, and a larger scheme for improving principal highways and exits to enable rapid transference of people to what might be considered safety zones has been prepared and it is reported that it has reached a point whereby it may now be assumed that the bulk of London's civilian population can be removed with the transport resources available in the metropolis. Events of recent years have emphasized the urgency of such action although the sanctity of humanitarian obligations remains a hope—but, at the best, a forlorn hope. Spain and China have furnished disastrous but useful lessons. Albania might have added to the warning if the 400 Italian aeroplanes over the capital had dropped bombs instead of pamphlets. Civilian populations may not be directly connected with the fighting forces, but while they produce the men who constitute the armies, manufacture the munitions, and maintain the morale necessary for waging successful warfare they will be as great a target as the soldiers in the trenches.

Not Jingoism

The declaration by General Sir Frederick Maurice at the annual gathering of the British Legion that Britain did not want war but would defend her liberties and stand by her friends, may be taken as a true reflection of public opinion throughout the country. Though it is reminiscent of the old rhyme:

We don't want to fight, but by jingo if we do,
We've got the men, we've got the ships, we've got the money, too

which gave rise to the term "jingoism," it is in reality something much more serious than bluff or braggadocio. No one in Britain wants a conflict which might well be disastrous to the whole of Europe's civilization, but if it is to be forced upon the people, then they will accept it with the same dogged courage with which they carried on and won the last war. It is as well that those who preach the doctrine of force should realise this, and there could surely be few better opportunities for this than studying the convictions of those who fought from 1914 to 1918 and therefore have a good idea what sacrifices and suffering are called for in modern warfare. Lest prospective aggressors should misinterpret the true spirit reigning in Britain on account of the inconsistencies of the Labour Party, which demands a strong line against the users of force yet at the same time opposes conscription of man-power, or on account of the idiotic behaviour of the Irish Republican Army, it would be as well to call attention to the speech made by Sir John Anderson, the Minister for Civilian Defence, in which he recounted the magnificent response to the Government's appeal for volunteers. The wave of patriotic fervour which has swept the country is comparable to that which swept the country in 1914. And when that is said, there should be no room for doubt that Britain is determined to do just what Sir Frederick Maurice declared.

A Ministry of Food

While hoping for the best, Great Britain is preparing for the worst. Having come to the conclusion that, in spite of the general desire of the peoples of the world for peace, there is a possibility that they may be plunged into war, the British Government are now making comprehensive plans to deal with problems of civil defence. One of the most important of these plans is concerned with the supply and distribution of food. Schemes which were in operation at the end of the Great War have been brought up-to-date, and would immediately be adopted if war came. A Ministry of Food would be established at once. The Ministry would be the sole importer of all foodstuffs from abroad, and would purchase all home supplies as produced on the farms or in the factories. Prices would be controlled, and competition and speculation eliminated. A reasonable margin of profit would be allowed to the wholesalers, who would buy from the Ministry of Food, and to retailers, who would buy from the wholesalers; the prices in both cases would be prescribed by the Ministry. To carry out the Ministry's schemes nineteen regional offices would be set up, and these would work through 1,400 local committees, which are already organized. These committees would register and license retail traders; certify retailers' requirements in regard to wholesale supplies; and administer a rationing scheme. The method adopted of licensing retailers would prevent inexperienced people from setting up as retailers and seeking to profit from the nation's need in an emergency. Acting on behalf of the Ministry of Food, existing importers would continue to handle food-stuffs on arrival at the ports, and committees of importers would co-operate with port emergency committees in the work of supervising, unloading, storing and distributing goods. Distribution committees of traders have been set up in every part of the country to make alternative arrangement if local sources of supply should be cut off through air attack, or from some other cause.

IN PARENTHESIS

Give Whippet a Powder

CONCEALING powder in pocket, whistle to whippet. Receive no reply, except from canary.

Search house for whippet. Find him in little Albert's bed.

Ask little Albert, is that sort of thing healthy? Ignore little Albert's reply that the whippet will get hardened to it in time.

Take whippet into garden. Holding jaws of whippet open with the left hand, produce powder.

Go back into house for another powder and some iodine.

Go back to little Albert's bed for whippet.

Go back to garden.

Tell little Albert, this time he can hold whippet's jaws open. Observe complete willingness of whippet to hold jaws open for little Albert.

Shake powder smartly on to whippet's tongue.

Receive powder full in the face as whippet sneezes.

Brush powder from face. Brush stupid smirk from little Albert's face.

Send little Albert for more powder.

Explain to whippet that he'll never grow up a big strong dog and be able to bite little Albert if he doesn't take his powder.

Receive new powder from little Albert. Swallow generous portion of it myself to give whippet confidence.

Ask little Albert what was that powder he just brought?

Consider little Albert's reply that it was some powder from his chemistry set, marked "Poison."

Ask little Albert what he will do if daddy dies. Listen while little Albert maps out a complete programme of what he intends to do.

Borrow little Albert's fountainpen to make out new will, omitting little Albert. Discover it is a trick pen with rubber nib.

Ring doctor.

Wring little Albert.

—Formby in the "Sunday Express."

* * *

Advice To Recruits

Now you are in the Army your only chance of being reasonably happy is to take the line of least resistance.

If you have any ideas of your own keep them to yourself. Make up your mind that authority is always right, particularly when it is manifestly wrong, writes Nat Gubbins to the "Sunday Express." This point of view and a loud voice should win you easy and rapid promotion.

For instance, when the orderly officer visits the mess at dinner time and shouts "Any complaints?" do not complain in any circumstances whatever. Although the military authorities recognize your right to complain, they will never admit that you have anything to complain about.

It is better to go without your dinner than to be marked down for the rest of your military career as "that man with a grievance."

It is even better to eat the dinner and have a rest in hospital. Always remember that however innocent you may be, the Army can always find a crime to fit you.

You can be put on a "dirty" fatigue, and while being deprived of an opportunity to wash yourself, be crimed for having dirty finger-nails. Do not allow your sense of justice to be outraged by this. For one thing, there is no justice in the world, anyway, and for another, it is only intended as a test of your sense of discipline and to teach you to recognize the omnipotence of authority.

If you can stand this sort of thing without complaint they will probably make you an unpaid lance corporal (lucky you.)

The greatest asset in the Army is to have a face which is entirely expressionless. As this can only be acquired by long service, recruits must do their best to avoid showing their feelings.

During inspections never look at the officer who is inspecting you. If he speaks to you (through an N.C.O.) answer the N.C.O., but do not look at the eyes of either of them. For some reason which has never been explained, officers cannot bear to be looked in the eye by private soldiers. In fact, it makes them feel so uncomfortable that they are quite likely to shift their eyes to your feet and crime you for dirty boots, whether they are dirty or not.

But even if you are spotlessly clean, punctual to the second, cheerful and willing in all circumstances, and as blameless as a kitten, authority always has one last card to play. If authority doesn't like you, which is frequently the case, authority can crime you for dumb insolence.

This is the crime of being critical of authority without saying anything—which, you must admit, is often the deadliest criticism of all. As proof of this crime involves the gift of thought-reading (not very well understood in the Army), nobody bothers to prove it.

There are many other crimes recruits can commit, like losing socks, or neglecting to keep their rifles clean, or letting their hair grow too long.

In fact, for the first week or two it will seem impossible to do anything without committing a crime. And as doing nothing is also a crime, the recruit is certain to feel that life in the Army is very difficult.

As the years pass the recruit will grow artful, like an old lag in prison, and learn how to avoid trouble—that is, he will avoid everything but the amateur concert parties, which are the greatest hardships a soldier has to bear.

THE WEATHER

Temperature near Holy Trinity Cathedral Shanghai 24 hours ending 7 p.m.:—

Yesterday	Min.	62.5	Max.	68.0
Same date, 1938	Min.	72.0	Max.	89.0

Rainfall .65

Temperature at Siccawei:—

Yesterday	Min.	63.3	Max.	68.0
Same date, 1938	Min.	68.9	Max.	88.7

Siccawei's Report

State on the morning of the 28th:—High and rising pressure over Japan: normal and unsteady over China. Small typhoon to the south of Hongkong moving northward. South-easterly winds along the China Coast. Cloudy weather in northern China. Overcast with mist and rain in the evening in our regions.

State on the morning of the 29th:—Rainy weather. Fresh east-north-easterly wind. Pressure rather low and steady.

Probabilities, 4.30 p.m. yesterday:—Cloudy weather with northerly to north-easterly winds around Shantung. Overcast wih mist or showers and fresh north-easterly winds over our regions and the Eastern Sea. Cyclonic rough weather around Formosa, owing to the typhoon probably inclining more north-eastward. Typhoon signal: Approximate position of the centre, at 2 p.m., within 60 miles, latitude 21,30, longitude 115,30, direction north-north-east to north-east, intensity: unknown.—Siccawei Observatory.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

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59 Soviet Planes Shot Down in Manchoukuo

Incident Believed More Serious Than Changkaofeng; Outer Mongolian Troops Cross Boundary, Said Repulsed

AS a result of air force operations on the western border of Manchoukuo, a total of 59 Soviet planes were shot down by Japanese aircraft between May 20 and May 28, according to the spokesman at the press conference yesterday. Of these, 42 planes alone, were shot down on Sunday, whilst only one Japanese machine was disabled in the combat, the pilots of which, however, were able to make use of their parachutes and landed safely in Manchoukuo territory.

Sunday's engagement in which 100 Soviet planes, coming in relays, participated, was the most important aerial battle ever to have been fought along this frontier, the spokesman emphasized, and the result attained by the Japanese combat fliers should not come as a surprise in view of the fact that throughout the engagements of the Japanese air force in central and north China, they have had to contend with Soviet machines and Soviet fliers, which had thus given the Japanese fliers some experience.

Asked as to the number of Japanese planes which took part in the combat, the spokesman said that he had received no details as yet but in view of the fact that only one section of the Japanese air force is stationed along the Soviet frontier, he believed the number of planes to have been comparatively small. In reply to a correspondent's question, the spokesman said that he believed that between 150 and 200 Soviet airmen lost their lives in the battle.

The Soviet machines crossed the border near Nomonhan, about 180 km. south-south east of Hailar and east of Lake Buirnor and had presumably come with the intention of supporting the Outer Mongolian forces now occupying certain Manchoukuo territories.

Territory Occupied

In commenting further on hostilities between Manchoukuo and Outer Mongolian forces, the spokesman stated that about 1,000 Outer Mongolian troops supported by Soviet mechanized units had crossed the border, but that the Japanese forces, with the aid of aircraft, had succeeded in outflanking the invaders, inflicting extremely heavy losses.

Asked whether he was aware of the purpose of the Soviet attack, the military spokesman said that he did not know, but presumed that it had been made with the purpose of regaining lost prestige. In reply to a question as to whether the remaining 58 planes which took part in the attack, succeeded in causing any damage to Manchoukuo positions, the spokesman said that when the Soviet airmen saw the opposition which was being put up, they fled into Soviet territory.

The spokesman also stated that in his opinion the incidents were unlikely to develop into warfare and that the whole matter was of a local nature. His personal opinion was that Sunday's aerial combat was of a more serious nature than the Changkaofeng incident of last year.

No anti-aircraft guns were used throughout Sunday's battle, the spokesman continued, whilst he believed that the Soviet planes engaged in the invasion were "ground-attack planes."

Mongols on Offensive

Tokyo, May 29.

While the Japanese and Manchoukuo forces are on the defensive along the Manchoukuo-Outer Mongolian border, the Mongols are taking the offensive, declared the Foreign Office spokesman today. He said that the Japanese and Manchoukuo forces would keep up their defensive operations to safeguard the border so long as the Outer Mongols persisted in their alleged "aggressive action."

"We do not take the case so seriously," he added.

Asked by a foreign correspondent regarding the motives of the Outer Mongols, the spokesman said he could hardly understand their motives in making such "stubborn attempts to cross the border, and invade Manchoukuo territory."

A correspondent of "Asahi Shimbun" chain of newspapers, reporting his observations along the border, states that 500 Outer Mongol cavalrymen, together with fifteen armoured cars, have taken up positions in Manchoukuo territory 20 km. to the southwest of Nomonhan, to the east of Lake Buirnor.

Munitions and provisions, he declared, are being actively transported to the Outer Mongol positions from the rear. Large forces of Outer Mongol mechanized units and air units, the correspondent alleges, are being massed in Soviet territory to the south of the Khalha River.

The correspondent states that the Outer Mongol mechanized units are being "manned by Soviet regulars," this, he reports, being demonstrated by the statement of Serg.-Maj. Dropu, of the Red Army, who was allegedly taken prisoner by the Japanese and Manchoukuo troops south of Nomonhan on May 20.

In view of the disposition of the Outer Mongol troops, and the "close connections between the Soviet and the Outer Mongol forces," the correspondent maintains, the present border incident is not the result of mere provocation planned by the Outer Mongols.

On the contrary, the correspondent declares, it is a sequal to a "purge" of Outer Mongolia, allegedly carried out under the guidance of the Comintern.

The correspondent reports that the Outer Mongol plateau south of the Khalha border river is "interpersed with military positions."

Protest to Moscow

The Japanese Ambassador in Moscow, Mr. Shigenori Togo, in three recent interviews with M. Molotov, President of the Council of Commissars, and concurrently Soviet Foreign Commissar, protested against the fresh border incident between Manchoukuo and Outer Mongolia, according to the "Asahi Shimbun." He also sought information whether the negotiations between Britain, France and the Soviet would be limited to Europe, the journal states.

The Japanese Ambassador in London, Mr. Mamoru Shigemitsu, it is stated, informed the British Government just before Lord Halifax, the Foreign Secretary, proceeded to Geneva, that the Japanese Government could not remain indifferent to the negotiations between Britain and the Soviet. Mr. Shigemitsu is said to have "requested Britain to assume a cautious attitude."

(Continued on page 10)

No More Boarding Of Foreign Ships

Only Suspicious Vessels To Be Examined by Japanese in Future

With regard to the recent boarding of three foreign liners by Japanese officers outside Hongkong, the naval spokesman at yesterday's press conference stated that probably no repetition of such incidents would occur. With the exception of ships whose nationality would have been established beyond all doubt and where the Japanese authorities would feel certain that they were not being used for the conveyance of supplies for the Chiang Kai-Shek régime, all ships would have to submit to an inspection of their registration papers, the spokesman continued.

"How could ships calling at Hongkong and Shanghai be used for the conveyance of supplies for the Chinese forces, considering that both ports are surrounded by the Japanese?" a correspondent queried.

"There are various methods," the spokesman added, "which are better not investigated"

In referring the spokesman to the boarding of the three liners, a correspondent asked how these ships came to be stopped in the first place. "Numerous cases have come to our notice," he replied, "where ships flying foreign flags, have been used for the conveyance of goods for the Chinese forces and it, therefore, became necessary to check on registration papers more carefully. Should any vessel be regarded as suspicious, it will be searched without reticence."

"Are agents of the Chiang Kai-shek régime liable to be removed from ships along the China Coast?" a correspondent queried. Some steps in this connections should be taken by the Japanese authorities but the matter is still being studied the spokesman intimated.

"Assuming then," another correspondent asked, "that Mr. T. V. Soong was travelling on an Empress boat, would the liner in question be regarded as suspicious?"

Visibly amused, the spokesman said: "Is he going somewhere?"

No Blockade Enforced

After stating once more that no blockade was being enforced along the China coast except for Chinese ships, the spokesman told an enquiring correspondent that a large number of ships had been inspected by the Japanese naval authorities in the past, so many in fact that he did not know their names or even their approximate number.

"If for instance a British steamship which the Japanese may consider suspicious, should be escorted by a British warship," correspondent queried, "what would the attitude of the Japanese naval authorities be?" In reply the spokesman said, that they would ask the British authorities to investigate.

"What is the definition of a blockade and with what right do the Japanese search foreign vessels?" a correspondent asked.

"Since there is no blockade but merely a prohibition of Chinese steamships to touch coastal ports, the question does not arise."

Mexico Pays for Farms Expropriated

U.S. Receives Instalment Of Money Due

Mexico City, May 29.

A cheque for $1,000,000, the first of nine similar annual payments, for American farmlands expropriated under Mexico's agrarian development programme, will be handed over to the United States Government in Washington today.

The joint American-Mexican commission, which has been estimating the final amount that should be paid for the seized lands, is at present in recess. Some sources suggest that insurmountable difficulties have been encountered.

Mexico, however, it is added, is complying with the spirit of its agreement with the United States to make annual payments, not below $1,000,000, until all adjusted claims are paid.—Reuter.

Ewo Shipping Clerk in Hankow Arrested

Hankow, May 29.

The arrest on May 15 of the chief shipping clerk of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., in the former British Concession by a party of plain-clothes Japanese has caused considerable alarm among foreign firms in Hankow. Possible action against members of their Chinese staffs is feared.

The Japanese gendarmerie refuse to divulge any details regarding the man's whereabouts. There are grounds for belief, however, that he has been imprisoned by the gendarmerie, and subjected to maltreatment, in order to force out information regarding the firm's activities.

The clerk has been in the employment of Messrs. Jardine's for 25 years, and his record is excellent.—Reuter.

Nine Ports Closed to Shipping

Military Necessity Given as Reason

As from June 1, the Chinese Maritime Customs in Shanghai will not issue clearance papers to any ship for the following ports: Haimen, Chitung, Hsinhwa, Funing, Hsingyangkong, Kangkiang and Siuhsu in Kiangsu province, Chuangchow in Fukien province and Haimen in Chekiang, according to an announcement made by the naval spokesman at yesterday's press conference.

Military reasons, he said, had forced the Japanese military authorities to ask the Customs to enforce the closure of these ports, as the Japanese authorities believed that guerillas stationed at these points were being supplied from ships operating from Shanghai.

Japanese ships would not be permitted to visit these ports the spokesman continued, particularly in view of the fact that quite a number of them are not under Japanese occupation. Asked why ports such as Wenchow were not being closed, the spokesman said that military necessities did not make this necessary.

Consulates Not Notified

In reply to a correspondent's question, the spokesman said that the Japanese authorities had not notified the foreign Consulates of this new measures as it would be the duty of the Customs to do so.

Asked whether ships from Hongkong would have any difficulty in touching these ports, the spokesman said: "There is nothing to prevent them from coming in."

A correspondent then suggested that this new measure is hardly compatible with previous Japanese statements to the effect that there was no blockade along the China coast, for non-Chinese vessels. The spokesman said that with these measures, no blockade was being enforced as it merely meant that the ports in question will be closed to shipping, as long as Japanese military quarters deem it necessary.

Asked whether the closing of these ports would not cause a serious shortage of food-supplies, as far as Shanghai was concerned, the spokesman said that he did not think so.

Woman Dies in Strange Railway Crash

Carriages of Passing Trains Touch Each Other

Paris, May 29.

One woman passenger was crushed to death and 14 others were injured late last night when two trains got hooked while passing each other on suburban lines near the Montparnasse Station.

The accident occurred at 10 p.m. One of the trains was passing the other, coming from the opposite direction when passenger carriages scraped against each other,—how, nobody could tell.

One of the trains was leaving for Versailles and the other was coming from Rambouillet. As two of the carriages scraped and banged against each other, a woman passenger was crushed in one car's vestibule.

Some cars were derailed by the violent shock and 14 other persons were injured. No explanation could be found for the unusual accident.—Havas.

Italians in France Told To Stir Up Trouble

Advised to Join Political Parties

Rome, May 29.

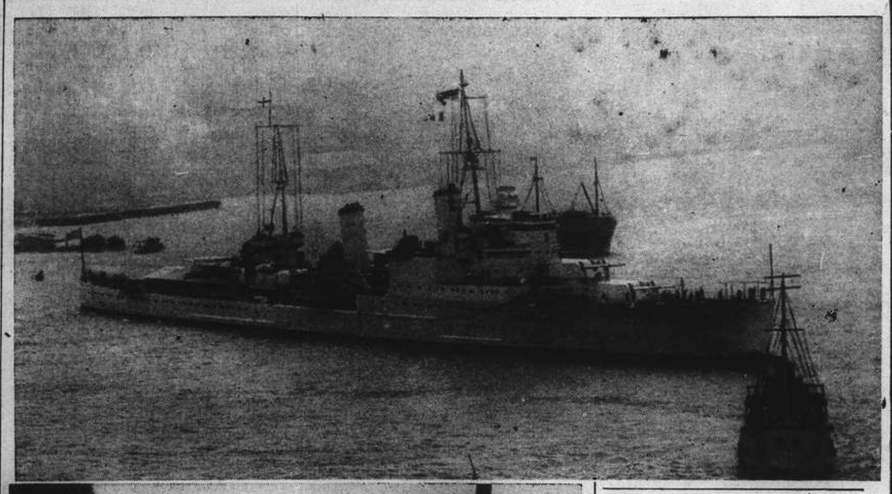
Writing in his newspaper, "Regime Fascista," today, Signor Farinacci, former Secretary of the Fascist Party, advises Italians living in France to yield to alleged French suggestions that they should enter political parties there, and then, "at the right moment, create confusion and disorder in the enemy's centre."

"Hundreds of men attacking in the rear," he adds, "can obtain greater results than thousands of soldiers fighting from the front."—Reuter.

Rumanian King in Transylvania

Bucharest, May 29.

King Carol of Rumania who has been rumoured to have gone to Ankara, is reported in informed circles to be staying in Transylvania. After inspecting yesterday morning a munitions factory at Kopsa-Mica, King Carol proceeded towards the Yugoslav frontier.—Trans-Ocean.



"N.C.D.N." Photos.

H.M. Ambassador Returns to Shanghai

Sir Archibald Clark Kerr, H.M. Ambassador, returned to Shanghai yesterday from Chungking, making a short stay at Kulangsu en route. Upper picture shows H.M.S. Birmingham arriving in port displaying an unusual sight as she flies both the flags of the Ambassador and the Commander-in-Chief, Admiral Sir Percy Noble, Below, the Ambassador is seen entering his motor car at the Customs Jetty.

H.M. Ambassador and Admiral Return to Shanghai

No Date Set Yet for Joint Discussions; French Admiral Optimistic on Situation

WITH the arrival yesterday of Sir Archibald Clark Kerr, H. M. Ambassador, and Admiral Sir Percy Noble, Commander-in-Chief of the British China Fleet, and the projection of Far Eastern affairs into international prominence by recent recents, Shanghai became a busy diplomatic and naval centre yesterday. The British Ambassador and Admiral Noble arrived on board H.M.S. Birmingham, Britain's latest cruiser on the China Station, and an unusual sight was provided as the vessel steamed up-river for she flew the flags of both the Ambassador and the Commander-in-Chief.

Sir Archibald came ashore in a naval launch about 9 a.m. and there was no official ceremony. He entered his motor car and proceeded to his residence in Tunsin Road. It was stated at the British Embassy that no official plans had been made for him but that he was proceeding to his residence for a rest.

The arrival of these two officials increases representation of the three great powers to six. They are: Sir Archibald Clark Kerr, H.M. Ambassador, and Admiral Sir Percy Noble, British Commander-in-Chief: Mr. Nelson T. Johnson, U.S. Ambassador, and Admiral H.E. Yarnell, American Commander-in-Chief: and M. Cosme, French Ambassador, and Vice-Admiral Decoux, French Commander-in-Chief. Two Yangtze commanders are also in Shanghai. They are Rear-Admiral R. V. Holt, Rear-Admiral, Yangtze Flotilla on board H.M.S. Scorpion, and Rear-Admiral W. D. Glassford, of the American Yangtze Patrol, on board the U.S.S. Luzon, and with the Japanese Navy based here the official array is imposing.

Vice-Admiral Decoux Optimistic

Viewing the situation both in Europe and the Far East, with optimism, Vice-Admiral Decoux, newly-appointed Commander of the French fleet in Far Eastern waters, received foreign newspapermen aboard his flagship, the Lamotte Piquet, for an interview yesterday afternoon. Classifying the situation which has arisen following the boarding by Japanese officers of British, French and German ships outside Hongkong during the past week, as very delicate, complex and difficult, he declined to make any statements on the contemplated measures, merely limiting himself to saying that up to yesterday afternoon, no definite time had been fixed for the proposed meeting of British, American and French Ambassadors and Admirals which was believed to have been planned for yesterday.

First Visit to Orient

"I have never been in the Far East before," Admiral Decoux continued, "but during my terms of duty in the Pacific and the South Seas, I have always been a keen student of events in China and Japan, although I never imagined that Shanghai, both the Settlement and the Concession, were such hives of activity and of such vital importance."

"The nearest I have ever came to Shanghai, was Singapore and, on my way here, I have also had the opportunity of viewing our great colony of Indo-China, which is yet another proof of the initiative and hard work put in by French colonizers."

In referring to the tense situation prevailing since the boarding of foreign steamers by the Japanese, the Admiral voiced his confidence in that the traditional friendship existing between all the navies of the world would go quite far in clarifying the situation.

He also referred to the serious situation in Europe and ventured to suggest that occurrences in the Far East, influenced the European situation as the latter influenced the position in the Far East. "Nevertheless, I am an optimist with regard to the future" the Admiral concluded.

Naval Movements

Also arriving yesterday was the American light cruiser, U.S.S. Marblehead, which will remain in port until Thursday when she leaves for North China ports. H.M.S. Birmingham is expected to stay in port for about four or five days while H.M.S. Decoy, relieved by the flagship, will sail for Weihaiwei.

Due today is the U.S.S. Pecos, which is coming from Manila to join units of the Asiatic Fleet in North China waters. The Pecos is expected to stay in port for a few days before leaving for Tsingtao.

On June 5 the U.S.S. Blackhawk will arrive from southern waters and she will stay for about four days before leaving for Tsingtao. The U.S.S. Bittern reaches Shanghai on June 8 and she, too, will stay about the same four days in port before leaving for North China.

With the arrival of the Pecos nine American naval vessels will be at anchor in the river. They are the Augusta, Marblehead, Canopus, Chaumont, which arrived on Sunday, Isabel, Luzon and three submarines.

Two British warships left Hongkong yesterday for the North. They were the Aircraft Carrier Eagle and the destoyer, H.M.S. Duchess, bound for Weihaiwei and Foochow respectively. H.M.S. Scarab yesterday departed for Hankow.

General Election Foreseen Before End of Present Year

Leader of Opposition Condemns Government's Policy; Labour to Stand Firmly Against Conscription

Southport, May 29.

Prediction of a general election in Britain before the end of the present year was made yesterday in a message sent to the annual Labour Party demonstration here by Mr. C. R. Attlee, Opposition leader in the House of Commons.

"The Labour Party is ready for an election, whenever it may come," the message said. "During 4½ years the Government has led the country into a position unparalleled in our history. Having brought us to the brink of war, the Government now has decided in defiance of its solemn pledges to introduce conscription in peace time.

"This conference will show the Labour Party's determination to stand firm in defence of the principles of voluntary service which proved so successful throughout our history."

Mr. Attlee also condemned the Government of Mr. Neville Chamberlain, Prime Minister, for failing to provide work for the unemployed despite a huge armament programme.

Mr. Clement R. Attlee, Opposition Leader in the House of Commons, was today believed to be suffering from ptomaine poisoning as a result of having eaten mushrooms. He was taken ill in a train on Friday.—United Press.

Cabinet Reshuffle

London, May 29.

A reshuffle of the British Cabinet within a few weeks to include Mr. Winston Churchill as First Lord of the Admiralty was predicted in informed political circles here today.

Some quarters believe that if Europe is sufficiently peaceful in the autumn, the Prime Minister, Mr. Neville Chamberlain, will declare a general election.

If Mr. Chamberlain is returned to power, he is expected to resign at the end of the year in favour of the present Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir John Simon.—United Press.

King Leaves for Vancouver

Rest at Banff Comes to An End; Elaborate Train Equipment Described

SPECIAL TO THE "N.C.D.N."

Banff Springs, May 28.

After attending early morning service, the King and Queen left their hotel this morning at 10.30, local time, and motored in an open car through the Rockies to Lake Louise, 40 miles west of Banff.

After visiting the Lake, they drove to Fields, where they boarded the Royal Train for Vancouver.

A pusher locomotive was hitched on to the train to help it up steep mountain gradients.

The coaches of the train in which the King and Queen are travelling, have roofs of gun metal, topping off the royal blue. Panels between the windows are in silver, with horizontal gold stripes above and below the window line. The Royal Coat of Arms decorates the two private cars usually used by the Governor-General, in which Their Majesties ride, while the other coaches simply carry the royal cypher and crown.

Of the two coaches assigned to the King and Queen, one is fitted as a private apartment for them. There are two royal bedrooms, each with dressing room and bathroom attached, as well as two bedrooms for members of the royal staff and a sitting room for the King and Queen.

The second private coach is arranged for two additional staff bedrooms with bathroom, an office, a dining room and kitchen and a large lounge or official drawing room.

Prime Minister in Attendance

The Prime Minister of Canada, Mr. W. L. Mackenzie King, is travelling in the private coach "Wentworth," with his official staff.

The Lord-in-Waiting and the Lord Chamberlain are provided with a business car, and the "train office" is in another car, with accommodation for officials of the tour.

Protective officers, such as Royal Canadian Mounted Police and Scotland Yard officials, travel in a compartment-sleeping car which also contains a barber-shop. There is a regular dining-car on the train, a combination baggage car and sleeper for the train crew, and a baggage car for the Royal luggage.

Telephones connect the various components of the train, and at all stops along the route the telephones are connected with outside telephone systems. Food supplies are taken on along the route, but the Dominion Health Department has arranged for careful inspection and supervision to ensure that only the purest of foods reach the Royal table. Special drinking water bottled in advance is being carried over the entire route.

Waiters, cooks, porters and all others serving Their Majesties have had to undergo rigorous medical examination, and certain of the staff were under medical surveillance 72 hours before they embarked on the tour.—Reuter.

Small Towns Welcome Royalty

Aboard Royal Train, May 28.

Their Majesties resumed their trip to the coast after 36 hours of relaxation at Banff. They are to arrive at Vancouver tomorrow following a 600-mile trip through the rockies and then proceed to Victoria on Monday through Edmonton. They are to reach Niagara Falls on June 7 and Washington on June 8.

The train carrying King George and Queen Elizabeth halted for 20 minutes at Revelstoke, B.C., and Their Majesties good naturedly sloshed through mud and puddles in a heavy rain in order to walk among the 8,000 residents who turned out to greet them.

Excitement was also high at Beavermouth where Their Majesties rode a pusher locomotive with an engineer and fireman. They rode fourteen miles to Stoney Creek and listened to the engineer explain the operation of the locomotive.

The official bulletin said that "Their Majesties seemed to enoy their experience greatly."—United Press.

Fukien Governor Not Arrested

Loyalty of Gen. Chen Yi Affirmed by Chungking

Chungking, May 29.

Commenting on a report, attributed to Japanese sources, that Gen. Chen Yi, Governor of Fukien province, had been arrested, and that the Chief-of-Staff of the Chinese 31st Division at the front had also been captured, a spokesman of the Chinese National Military Council declared today that the "absurdity of such reports indicates the desperate state of the Japanese."

The spokesman produced a personal telegram dispatched on May 27 by General Chen Li to the National Military Council.

He also praised Gen. Chen for his efforts in the strengtheming of the defences along the Fukien coast. He said that Gen. Chen's loyalty was "absolutely unimpeachable."

Referring to the reported capture of the Chief-of-Staff, the spokesman pointed out that the 131st Division never participated in the engagement in which, the Japanese claimed that the Chief-of-Staff had been captured. —Reuter.

Position of Settlements

Makeshift Solution No Longer Tolerable, Says Japanese Journal; Arrogance of Kulangsu Body

Tokyo, May 29.

WITH a "makeshift" solution of the question of foreign settlements and concessions in China "no longer tolerable," Japan was seeking to eradicate the "hostile character" of such areas by the use of force if necessary, the political commentator of the Tokyo "Asahi" declared today in his weekly diplomatic column.

The Tokyo Government, he said, had announced on May 24 that it considered as "natural" the use of armed force for such a purpose. This Japanese attitude was described by the commentator as "immutable."

Reviewed in today's column were the impending Soviet-British-French military alliance and the Kulangsu developments.

The signing of the German-Italian military alliance on May 22, the commentators stated, resulted in the "mobilization of 150,000,000 people into an unshakeable bloc moving towards the establishment of peace in Europe by dealing a final blow to the encirclement tactics of Britain and France, the upholders of the status quo." Aligned in the Italo-German camp, he said, would be the anti-Comintern powers including Japan, Manchoukuo, Spain, Hungary, and Bulgaria.

Compromise with Soviet

London and Paris, the commentator continued, were "startled" by this development. In an effort to secure Soviet co-operation they were willing to make "a big compromise" with the Kremlin.

Mr. Hachiro Arita, Japanese Foreign Minister, he recalled, on May 8 had stated that Japan could not ignore the conclusion of a tri-partite accord between London, Paris, and Moscow regardless of whether or not such an agreement would be applicable to the East.

Mr. Mamoru Shigemitsu, Japanese Ambassador to the Court of St. James, the commentator revealed, had been instructed to lodge repeatd representations with Whitehall regarding the signing of such an agreement aimed at totalitarian States.

Depending upon the nature of the projected agreement, he said, Japan would take appropriate diplomatic measures to cope with the new situation.

Turning to the Kulangsu question, the "Asahi" commentator said that Britain, France and United States gave signs of an "attempted military intervention" by landing their bluejackets on May 17 in spite of the partial withdrawal of the Japanese landing party.

K.M.C. "Arrogance"

"Since the landing of the bluejackets of the three Powers, "he asserted," the Kulangsu Municipal Council assumed extreme arrogance towards Japan, while the subversive activities of the anti-Japanese elements were intensified. This compelled Japan to blockade Kulangsu from May 25.

"Startled anew by this firm attitude displayed by the Japanese, the Council and the Consular Body petitioned for a relaxation of the ban on traffic between the island and the Chinese mainland. Meantime, in the conference of naval officers, 'face saving' proposals for a simultaneous complete or partial withdrawal of all landing parties were made.

"As this has failed, the foreign naval authorities are now scheming to transfer the whole Kulangsu question to the Consular Body. The Japanese authorities, turning a deaf ear to British entreaties, are demanding a complete and lasting solution of the whole affair by adhering to their own views in the matter," the commentator declared.

Meantime, Mr. Goro Uchida, Japanese Consul-General in Amoy, was pressing the Kulangsu Municipal Council for their acceptance of the five Japanese demands regarding a reform of the administration of the Settlement, he remarked.

Japanese Demarches

The Japanese Foreign Office spokesman today denied knowledge of alleged Japanese diplomatic activity in London and in Moscow regarding the impending British-French-Russian entente.

Mr. Mamoru Shigemitsu, Japanese Ambassador to the Court of St. James, was reported in the Asahi Shimbun today to have informed Lord Halifax, British Foreign Secretary, that the Tokyo Government could not be indifferent to negotiations between London and Moscow regardless of whether or not the proposed pact would be extended to the Far East.

The Japanese Ambassador, the newspaper said, had urged Lord Halifax to "display caution" in carrying on negotiations with the Kremlin.

Mr. Shigenori Togo, Japanese Ambassador to the U.S.S.R., had sought information from M. V. M. Molotoff, Foreign Commissar, regarding the proposed agreement binding Russia, France and Britain in three recent interviews when he protested against the alleged violations of Manchoukuo's western border by Outer Mongolian forces supported by Soviet aircraft, the "Asahi" continued.

He was also said by the "Asahi" to have endeavoured to ascertain whether or not the new pact would be limited to Europe.

The two envoys, the newspaper continued, will inform Lord Halifax and M. Molotov, respectively, that the Japanese Government would be compelled to take "adequate steps as the occasion demands" upon the conclusion of a tri-partite alliance between Britain, France and the Soviet Union. —Domei.

German Military Attache In Changchun

Tokyo, May 29.

Colonel Gerhard Matzky, newly appointed German Military Attaché in Changchun, assumed office today when he was introduced to Gen. Chang Ching-hui, the Prime Minister, by Herr Wagner, the German Minister, according to a report from Hsinking.

Colonel Matzky, who is the Military Attaché of the German Embassy in Tokyo, has been concurrently appointed Military Attaché in Changchun.—Reuter.

Latest Exchange

The closing Interbank selling rates yesterday were as follows:
Sterling 8¾d. U.S.$ 16 1/32c.

No Threat to Third Party Interests

Spokesman Characterizes New Japanese Demands As Logical

In view of the repeated Japanese assurances that third party interests would be safe-guarded by the Japanese authorities in the controlled areas, a correspondent asked the spokesman at yesterday's press conference, whether the new Japanese demands which Mr. Y. Miura, Japanese Consul-General in Shanghtai, woud present to the Shanghai Municipal Council in the near future, would not change this status. He was told that there would be no change.

"And if armed force is threatened?"

"No armed force has been used and there cannot be any talk of violation until armed force is used."

"Do the Japanese authorities consider that the new demands do not infringe on foreign interests in any way?" to which it was replied that the new demands do not infringe on foreign interests in any way.

Asked what interpretion should be given to Mr. Miura's reported statement that if the new Japanese demands would not be accepted, a "dismal condition" would result for the millions of people living in this city, the Embassy spokesman replied that the correspondent should consider the interview as a whole.

Asked for his own interpretation of Mr. Miura's interview, the same spokesman said that it should be remembered that the new Japanese demands are logical and would be presented in a logical manner and that therefore any implication of a threat seemed rather strange, if the entire contents of the interview is considered.

Frederick Snite Bathed In Lourdes Waters

Prayers for Recovery of "Man in Iron Lung"

Lourdes, May 28.

Mr. Frederick Snite, the "man in the iron lung," was actually immersed in holy water on his second visit to the Holy Grotto today.

He was taken to the baths next to the Grotto at an hour when they are usually closed and, with great care, removed from his iron lung and placed in a much lighter apparatus. He was then put on a stretcher and immersed in water which comes direct from the miraculous spring.

During the immersion, the young American joined in invocations to the Blessed Virgin recited by a priest.

Afterwards, he was put back in the iron lung, feeling none the worse for the immerson, and gazed for ten minutes in his special mirror at the Shrine, while other pilgriums recited prayers invoking Our Lady of Lourdes.

Mr. Snite, who has lived in an irong lung ever since 1936, when he was stricken within infantile paralysis, was later brought back to town between rows of people, who prayed for his recovery.—Reuter.

Tokyo to Observe War Anniversary

One Minute's Silence on July 7 Ordered

Tokyo, Mar. 29.

Reading of the Imperial Rescript granted by the Emperor on the first anniversary of the Lukouchiao Incident near Peiping, which led to the Sino-Japanese hostilities, and a one-minute silent tribute will mark the nation's observance of the second anniversary of the "China Incident" on July 7.

In order to enhance the people's realization of the seriousness of the situation, and the importance of the task to create a "new order" in East Asia, the Central League for National Spiritual Mobilization has drawn up a programme for observance of the second anniversary.—Reuter.

War Office Fights for Kent Common

London, May 29.

The British War Office is at the moment fighting a losing battle for the common of the village of Hythe in hte County of Kent, which was to be used for a military camp.

The oldest inhabitant of the village refused to give assent to the conversion of the common and in support of his attitude cited a law of 1853 providing that the common should for all times be used for the villagers' recreation only.

The War Office decided to charge a General with its representation in the struggle with the oldest villager but the defender of the rights of Hythe has declared already that not even the War Secretary himself would make him change his opinion. —Trans-Ocean.

Education Minister Going to New York

Paris, May 29.

M. Jean Zay, French Minister of Education, will leave Le Havre for New York on board the Ile de France tomorrow, it was announced today. In New York, on June 5, he is to receive an honorary degree from Columbia University. He will then proceed to visit several other American universities.—Havas.

British Community Honour Admiral and Mrs. Yarnell

Traditional Friendship of Two Nations Stressed At Farewell Reception to American Commander

TRULY illustrative of the traditional friendship and co-operation which has existed for many years between the American and British peoples, and the American and British navies in particular, was the Farewell at Home to Admiral H. E. Yarnell, departing Commander-in-Chief of the United States Asiatic Fleet, and Mrs. Yarnell, given at the Country Club yesterday evening by the British community in Shanghai, who were represented by several distinguished personages including Sir Herbert Phillips, H.M. Consul-General.

Admiral Yarnell, who is shortly leaving for the United States to assume a new appointment, was given a traditional British welcome, the ballroom of the Country Club having been tastefully decorated with multi-coloured blooms while the Stars and Stripes and the Union Jack hung together behind the distinguished guests.

Given under the auspices of the British Chamber of Commerce, China Association Shanghai Branch, and British Residents' Association of China, the ceremonies commenced with the presentation of a bouquet to Mrs. Yarnell by Mrs. Norman MacGregor, wife of the President of the Country Club. Present with the guests of honour during the presentation were Mr. H. G. W. Woodhead, chairman of the China Association; Sir Herbert Phillips, president of the Chamber of Commerce; Mr. C. E. Arnhold, chairman of the British Residents' Association, and Mrs. Arnhold.

Esteem and Respect

Before proposing the toast to "Admiral and Mrs. Yarnell," which was greeted with three rousing cheers, Mr. Woodhead stated "In the absence from Shanghai of Sir Robert Calder Marshall, it devolves upon me, as chairman of the local committee of the China Association, to welcome our distinguished guests this evening. I think you will agree with me that a long speech is unnecessary. This large and representative gathering of the British community speaks more eloquently than any words of mine, of the esteem and respect in which we hold Admiral and Mrs. Yarnell.

Some years ago the British Admiralty ordained that in addition to passing the prescribed examinations, candidates of cadetships in the Royal Navy should undergo the ordeal of an interview with the Board of Admirals. A little later, in a cartoon depicting such an interview, "Punch" portrayed the Senior Admiral asking a youthful candidate to name the three greatest British Admirals. He replied: "Nelson, Jellicoe, and..... I beg your pardon Sir, I have forgotten your name." I only tell this story to emphasize that no such lapse of memory on the part of the British community that has been in Shanghai during the past two critical years, is possible in the case of Admiral Yarnell. We are all aware of the great and invaluable services he has rendered to this community. He has been amongst us for the greater part of this emergency, and he has shown himself to be a tower of strength to neutral interests.

Sailors are notoriously indifferent to danger, but being only human, must resent finding themselves in circumstances where they are deprived of the possibility of protecting themselves. During the most critical part of the hostilities Admiral Yarnell's flagship, the U.S.S. Augusta, occupied the most exposed position in Battleship Row. It was damaged by aerial bombs, suffered casualties from anti-aircraft fire, and had part of its equipment set on fire by a pyrotechnic display.

The wholehearted co-operation between the American and British navies throughout the crisis has been a matter of common knowledge. Nor, in China waters, is it any new phenomenon. Many of you must have read how 80 years ago, Commadore Tatnall of the U.S. Navy justified his unneutral conduct in sending to the succour of stricken Britons off Taku, with words that rang round the world, "Blood is thicker than water." We should like to feel that some of that debt has been repaid by the assistance that our Yangtze Admiral and his gunboats were able to render to the survivors of the ill-fated Panay.

Second "Punch" Cartoon

If I remember rightly "Punch" had a second cartoon on the much-dreaded interview with the Board of Admirals. On this occasion the young naval aspirant was asked: "Well my boy, tell me why you want to enter the navy." And he piped out: "Please sir, because a sailor has a wife in every port." Obviously that is not the reason why Admiral Yarnell joined the American Navy. He chose a wiser and better course, a wife who accompanied him to every port wherever possible. And to this has been due our privilege of having Mrs. Yarnell in our midst for much of the time he has been on this station.

Like her husband she has won the affection and esteem of all Britons with whom she has come into contact. Like has husband hers is a personality and a charm which will not easily be forgotten. In saying goodbye and wishing God Speed to Admiral Yarnell we are consoled by the recollection that his services were so greatly appreciated by his Government that this period of command was extended, and by the hope that after a well-earned leave in his native land, he will assume even more responsible if less exciting duties, in the service he adorns.

Inherent Kinship

Replying to Mr. Woodhead, Admiral Yarnell stated—It is of course very difficult for me to respond as I would like, to Mr. Woodhead. He is a master of the English language in addition to his great ability and his being a keen analyst of the Far East. I am sure he will forgive me, however, because his father was a naval officer and he knows that we in the Navy belong to a "silent service" and should be, or are supposed to be, more or less inarticulate. I appreciate his recognition of the diplomatic ability of naval officers judging by his story of the young aspirant who knew at once the three greatest Admirals in the British Navy.

The great compliment you have extended to Mrs. Yarnell and myself by giving this reception in our honour will always be to us one of the outstanding events of our cruise in the Far East, and to you all we tender our profound thanks and appreciation.

One of the most pleasant features during the past 21 months has been the friendship and co-operation that has existed between the British and American navies, which was so splendidly demonstrated by the action taken by Admiral Holt and his officers in rendering assistance to the crew of the U.S.S. Panay. These same cordial relations have also been maintained between the Forces ashore, and in the case of one battalion, The Welsh Fusiliers, our Marines found that they were serving together again after 38 years, the first occasion being in Peking during the Boxer Campaign of 1900.

Similar Conceptions

It is entirely natural that in times of stress the inherent kinship between the two nations will assert itself in the present as it has done in the past. We have similar conceptions of government, of law and of the rights of individuals, which have been won and retained at great cost. There is no intention in the United States of permitting a change in our form of government.

As for Shanghai, we leave this extraordinary city and its generous and hospitable people with great regret. In a year or so after retirement we plan to take a busman's holiday and travel and see the world. Shanghai will be included in our itinerary and I predict that we will find the same Shanghai, changed in some respects, perhaps, but gay, inscrutable, hospitable, cosmopolitan, with many nations living together on terms of friendship—one of the most interesting and fascinating cities in the world.

The Guests

Included in the invited guests and amongst those present were:—

Sir Archibald Clark Kerr, H.M. Ambassador to China; Mr. Nelson T. Johnson, U.S. Ambassador to China; Sir Herbert Phillips, Miss Phillips, Admiral Sir Percy Noble, Commander-in-Chief of the China Station; and Lady Noble; Maj.-Gen. and Mrs. F. K. Simmons, Mr. C. E. Gauss, U.S. Consul-General; Rear-Admiral and Mrs. Glasford; Rear-Admiral R. V. Holt, Sir Allan and Lady Mossop, Judge and Mrs. M. J. Helmick, Sir Robert and Lady Calder Marshall, Mr. H. E. Arnhold, Col. G. E. Swinton, Lieut.-Col. and Mrs. R. A. Wolfe Murray, Col. and Mrs. J. C. Fegan, Capt. and Mrs. R. F. McDonnell, Capt. E. J. P. Brind, Capt. and Mrs. P. H. G. James, Mr. and Mrs. C. S. Franklin and Col. J. W. Hornby.

"N.C.D.N." Photos.

Reception to Admiral and Mrs. Yarnell

Mr. H. G. W. Woodhead made a felicitous address at the Country Club yesterday when the British community paid honour to the departing American C.-in-C. and Mrs. Yarnell. Pictured also are Mrs. C. E. Arnhold, Admiral and Mrs. Yarnell and Sir Herbert Phillips, H.M. Consul-General. In the lower picture Mrs. Norman MacGregor is seen presenting Mrs. Yarnell with a basket of flowers.

May 30 Humiliation Day Abolished

Gesture of Goodwill By Chinese Public Bodies

In view of the friendly relations existing between Great Britain and China, the various local Chinese public bodies have decided not to hoist the Chinese national flag at half-mast today, on the occasion of the fourteenth anniversary of the "May 30 Incident," according to a report appearing in the "Shun Pao," local Chinese daily.

The incident, it will be recalled, came to the height of an anti-British boycott in this city, when a Chinese was allegedly beaten to death in a Japanese factory. As a result, thousands of students from various Chinese universities, demonstrated in Nanking Road. Several of them were killed when police charged the threatening crowd.

As however, the "May 30 Incident" is not one of the eight days on which Chinese flags may be flown, according to the recently promulgated regulations by the Settlement and the Concession, this decision on the part of the Chinese public bodies is presumably to be interpreted as a sign of goodwill towards Great Britain.

Precautionary Measures

The police of the two foreign settlements in Shanghai will take special precautions today against possible disturbances resulting from the commemoration of the May 30 Incident. It was learnt that although no mobilization of volunteers or police specials has been ordered their services will be available.

Some handbills were dropped last night in Yu Ya Ching Road. In view of the day's significance, the police in several districts last night raided lodging houses and rounded up shady characters.

Notorious Arab Band Wiped Out

SPECIAL TO THE "N.C.D.N."

Jerusalem, May 28.

Four British battalions, co-operating with detachments of police and aircraft, wiped out a notorious band of Arabs today when they searched the area between Jenin and Tulkarem. Three armed men were shot dead and a fourth was captured. The British troops secured important documents from one man, who is believed to be the Secretary of the so-called rebel commander, Abu Bakr.—Reuter.

U.C. Music Teacher Wins Rome Scholarship

New York, May 28.

Mr. William D. Denny, member of the music faculty of the University of California, won the 1939 American Prix de Rome, it was announced today. The Prix de Rome carries a two-year scholarship ammounting to approximately U.S.$4,000 in cash and expenses. Mr. Denny will leave for Rome in October to take advantage of it.—United Press.

Criminal with Huge Record Questioned by Police

Participated in Robbery of Foreigners on Columbia Road; Shoot-Ups With Police

MANY a modern fiction writer would consider himself gratified had he thought of writing a book as colourful as the career of Koo Ah-san, 26 year-old native of Kompo, who was arrested by Settlement detectives on Yu Yuen Road shortly after noon on Friday last. Notwithstanding his comparative youth, he has probably taken part in more armed robberies, holdups, attempted murders and shooting affrays against guardians of the law and rival gangs, than any of the criminals at present imprisoned at the Ward Road Gaol, according to the confessions he is understood to have made.

Accused, whilst already having confessed to his participation in a large number of major crimes, is suspected of having been connected with a far larger number, and careful investigations on the part of detectives who are questioning him daily, should eventually reveal all his shady exploits.

Highlights in Koo's career are understood to be his participation on the evening of December 28, in the holdup of seven prominent British and American residents on Columbia Road, when it will be recalled, a gang of heavily-armed bandits escaped with a handsome loot of jewellery, watches and other valuables;

The hold up on the evening of December 17, of two C.P.C.s along Brenan Road, when they were disarmed and bound by the desperadoes;

The shoot-up which occurred on Tunsin Road on December 17, when some 69 shots were fired by the police in an engagement with a large gang of armed thugs, several of which were injured;

His escape from custody of the Japanese Gendarmerie, together with three of his accomplices, at 4 a.m. on the morning of January 25, when they regained their liberty after climbing a wall which was to have constituted their prison;

Forcing a physician at pistol point in a Chinese Hospital on Markham Road on January 2 to treat one injured member of the gang for wounds sustained in an encounter with the police, and to force the same physician to follow him on January 4, to attend to an injured man in the latter's hide-out in Fah Hwa village;

Shooting Recalled

Participating in the shooting which occurred outside the Hollywood Gardens on the evening of April 19, when Det.-Sub-Insp. J. C. Crighton of Crime Branch Headquarters who happened to be on the scene at the time, fired a number of shots, one of which was believed to have injured one of the men;

An attempted murder on January 2, at 1211 Jessfield Road when Koo operated with two of his armed accomplices;

And his connection with a large number of armed robberies mostly perpetrated in the Brenan and Jessfield Road districts during the past few months, details of which have not yet been ascertained.

All these implications will, however, have to be carefully studied by detectives investigating the case, before the detained man will be charged, it was understood from reliable sources, as it has often happened that, in an effort to shield accomplices, a minor member of a gang confesses to certain crimes in order to lead the police from the right track. Usually the criminal confessing to an offence, must reconstruct the crime in the presence of witnesses to the actual crime, in order to enable police officials to make definite charges.

More Arrests Expected

Koo's detention, may lead to a large number of arrests within the next few days, which, if they materialize, would smash the intricate mechanism of a most desperate gang.

Koo was first arrested during the large scale raid in which Settlement detectives assisted by the Japanese Gendarmerie, in Fah Hwa village succeeded in apprehending a large gang on January 5, most of whom, at the time were already suspected of having participated in the holdup of the foreigners. As will be recalled, the Japanese authorities refused to hand the prisoners over to the Settlement police for questioning, although subsequently, they "loaned" the thugs to Crime Branch headquarters for 24 hours, during which time the men already made statements. Subsequently they were handed back to the Japanese who detained them at the "Ta Tao" police headquarters on Jessfield Road, where four of the gang, including Koo, climbed a wall to regain their freedom, notwithstanding the fact that during their detention by the "Ta Tao" police, they were handcuffed all the time.

Police yesterday continued to maintain strict silence regarding the exploits of Koo who seems to have been connected with all the major operations of his gang. When arrested on Friday last, he admitted having been on the way to a new armed robbery, although at the time of his arrest, he was not found in possession of a firearm.

Loot Divided

With regard to the holdup of the foreigners on December 28, the detained man said that his part of the loot consisted of a Parker fountain pen, a wallet and several small objects of a minor value, he also said that in lieu of remuneration, each man who had participated, was given $15.

The stolen articles, both in this holdup and in other crimes in which the gang had participated, were invariably disposed of by a certain Chinese who is consequently presumed to have been the brains of the gang. He is the man who was seriously injured in the Tunsin Road shooting affray and it was he who was treated by the Chinese physician who had been forced to look after him at the point of a gun.

Collapsed While Escaping

After having been shot, Koo revealed, the chap escaped across vacant land behind the Ts Yuepang Village, where he collapsed, being subsequently assisted by three members of the gang, to Lane 1221 off Yu Yuen Road. Afterwards he was taken to the Fah Hwa village where police parties were later to arrest him.

As a result of the police raid, the gangsters thought that the doctor, whom they had forced to come to their lair, may have told of their whereabouts to detectives and one of the first things they did after escaping from the "Ta Tao" police, was to send the physician a threatening letter which they signed by drawing a large pistol at the bottom, informing the doctor, that they would "repay" him.

Meanwhile, it was learned, two of the four men who had escaped and who presumably had also been connected with the writing of the threatening letter, faced the First Special District Court on March 7 and were sentenced to 17 and 20 years of imprisonment respectively.

It could not be learned where Koo is actually detained nor when he would be brought before the Court to answer the various charges to which he had confessed but it was understood yesterday that several arrests of other members are expected within the next few days and, if these arrests should be made, it will be another example of the unbelievable difficulties with which the S.M.P. are faced, notwithstanding which they systematically eradicate criminals.

Coca-Cola Hearing Ends in U.S. Court

Makers of American Soft Drink Bring Action to Protect Trade Name

A case which has aroused considerable interest in the city was concluded in the United States Supreme Court for Chinese yesterday when Judge Milton T. Helmick gave power to the Coca-Cola Company to prepare appropriate decree enjoining the China Finance Corporation, Federal Inc., U.S.A. from using the name of "Eddie-Kola" for a soft drink manufactured by them.

In this case, the plaintiff company charged defendant with unfair competition and infringement of trade mark and sought relief by injunction. In giving an opinion Judge Helmick stated that the plaintiff was a well-known American company which for years had manufactured, marketed and extensively advertised in the United States the familiar soft drink known as Coca-Cola. The defendant was a China Trade Act Corporation and carried on business in Shanghai as the Eddie Aerated Water Co., and was marketing in China under the name of "Eddie-Cola" a soft drink of the same general colour and appearance as Coca-Cola in metal capped bottles of about the same size and of somewhat the same appearance as plaintiff's.

The defendent, he added, had taken the position that it was free to manufacture and sell a beverage using the kola nut extract either as a base or as a flavouring, provided it did not hold out to the buying public that such a beverage was Coca-Cola or label it or offer it for sale in such way as to deceive or confuse the public. No one could quarrel with this statement, he said, but the issue was whether defendant's beverage, Eddie-Kola, did confuse or deceive the public or was likely to do so. The defendant had contended that kola or cola was a familiar ingredient defined in dictionaries and pharmacopoeias and that the word was a descriptive one which any manufacturer could rightfully use upon a beverage if the use was not designed to deceive or confuse the public.

The Judge then referred to several cases in the United States in which the Coca-Cola Company had been unusually successful in protecting its trade name. He added that the Court did not feel called upon to act as umpire in some sort of game wherein a competitor tried to see how close he could come to the forbidden mark without touching it and incurring the penalty. The question was whether the defendant's mark would be likely to cause confusion or mistake in the mind of the public or to deceive purchasers. In conclusion, he stated that defendant had voluntarily agreed to discontinue the use of plaintiff's registered Chinese name trade name but this should be mentioned in the decree for the sake of completeness.

Farewell to Mr. and Mrs. S. C. Young

Cocktail Party Given Them By Captain Clarke

Captain W. G. Clarke, President of St. Patrick's Society, and Mrs. Clarke, gave a farewell garden party on Sunday at 260 Route Dupleix to Mr. and Mrs. S. C. Young, who are retiring from China early next month. About 120 guests attended.

Captain Clarke, in bidding farewell to Mr. and Mrs. Young, referred to Mr. Young's long record with the Shanghai Municipal Police and his final achievement of reaching one of the highest offices in that service. In presenting Mr. Young with a silver cigarette box, suitably inscribed, from his friends in St. Patrick's Society, and to Mrs. Young linen teacloths and hankerchiefs, Captain Clarke wished them a happy retirement in the homeland.

Mr. Young, in reply, thanked Captain and Mrs. Clarke for their kind and generous hospitality and for the presents which would always remind them of pleasant associations in Shanghai. Mr. Young referred to the earlier days of St. Patrick's Society and his enrolment when he first came out to Shanghai. He also referred to prominent Britons in China of Irish birth, many of whom had unfortunately passed on.

Mrs. Young also said a few words of thanks and mentioned that she was not Irish herself but had done the next best thing in marrying an Irishman.

Mr. Young was President of St. Patrick's Society a few years ago, and has been a member of the committee for many years. He will be greatly missed by the Society.

Eternal Triangle

A man named Li Ching-kang has been arrested by the Yulin Road police and may be brought before the First Special District Court in connection with the gruesome discovery of a girl's body under the kitchen floor of a Chinese house at 23 Tung Lo Fang, Whashing Road. The arrested man is alleged to have strangled the girl, believed to be his sweetheart, to death and then buried her in he house suspecting that she was in love with another man.

English Actor Injured

Hollywood, May 28.

Mr. Richard Green, young English actor, was confined in Hollywood Hospital tonight suffering from leg injuries received in an mishap in front of his hillside home. Caught between bumpers when a park car slipped its brakes, Mr. Green suffered a chipped bone below his left knee.—United Press.

Lun Chong Strikers Return to Work

A certain number of Chinese employees, who have been on strike since Saturday May 20 at the China Printing & Finishing Co.'s Lun Chong Mill at Pootung Point, returned to work yesterday, the "North-China Daily News" was informed. The mill, however, was still guarded by the Japanese soldiers who relieved the Seaforth Highlanders, it was stated.

The Company's print works at Pai Lien King Creek were still closed, it was stated, but negotiations were continuing between the owners and strikers and an early settlement of the dispute seemed likely. This mill was also guarded by a Japanese detachment.

British Merchant Ships Leave for Hankow

Jardine and Butterfield Boats Have Naval Escort

Escorted by the British gunboat, H.M.S. Scarab, the first two British merchant vessels to sail to Hankow since the commencement of the China hostilities, left Shanghai at noon on Sunday carrying several naval details for the relief of half-crews of British gunboats at Hankow, several civilian passengers and foodstuffs and other articles unobtainable in Hankow.

The two ships, the Jardine Matheson, ss. Suiwo, and the Butterfield & Swire, ss. Wuhu, sailed under an agreement made with the Japanese naval authorities, the vessels being used as freighters in which accommodation and space was engaged by the Government although the ships were not exclusively at the disposal of the Government.

Upon arrival at Hankow the ss. Wuhu will remain there to relieve the ss. Wuling, which has been unable to leave the river port for several months. Both the Wuling and the Suiwo will make the down-river trip together and are expected in Shanghai on or about June 3 or 4.

At the Japanese press conference yesterday, the spokesman said that the permission given by the Japanese authorities that two merchant vessels be used as military transports by the British authorities, is an exception and that no such permission would be given in future. In referring to the civilians being permitted to travel on the two ships, the spokesman said that as several berths were vacant, the Japanese did not object to a few civilian passengers and drew the attention of the correspondents to the fact that since the beginning of the year, civilians with good reasons for travelling to Hankow have always been accommodated on Japanese militry transports.

Spanish Fugitives Hold Up Trawlers

Reach French Port After Escape From Prison

Paris, May 28.

Eleven Republican Spanish fugitives who succeeded in escaping from the prison at Le Ferrol after having been sentenced to death by the Spanish military tribunal reached the port of Brest yesterday aboard two Spanish trawlers which they had seized after their escape. The two trawlers which had left the port of Le Ferrol yesterday were intercepted just off the port by the Republican fugitives. After boarding the trawlers, they compelled the crews to change their course in the direction of the French coast. They threatened to shoot the members of the crew if their orders was disobeyed.

After an adventurous journey, during which they encountered extremely bad weather, the trawlers reached Brest where the Republican refugees were at once disarmed by the French authorities. Decision regarding the future fate of the fugitives has not yet been reached by the French authorities.—Trans-Ocean.

THE secret of youth, as expressed by Earl Winterton on April 15, when speaking at the luncheon of the Crawley and Horsham Hunt point-to point race meeting is "to drink beer, eat beef and Southdown mutton, and to go out fox-hunting."

Siegfried Line A Disappointment

Reports from Holland Say Vast Improvements Needed In Whole Defence System

Paris, May 28.

While German newspapers devoted long articles of praise today to the "impregnability" of the Western Siegfried Line of German fortifications, French newspapers played up foreign reports on faults in the construction of the Reich's "Maginot Line."

"Le Jour-Echo de Paris" gave prominence to a despatch from its Amsterdam correspondent, who quoted reports filtering into Holland from reliable quarters in Germany, who painted a very poor picture of the alleged massive Siegfried Line.

"Reichsfuehrer Adolf Hitler's recent tour of inspection of the Siegfried fortifications is stated to have disclosed a state of affairs as unsatisfactory as was possible," the despatch claimed.

"Underground forts which were supposed to provide shelter for heavy artillery have let in water from the Rhine and from subterranean sources. Cannon have sunk into sandy and wet ground.

New Line of Retreat

"Casements have had to be evacuated by soldiers because the reinforced concrete used in their construction was of a mediocre quality.

"A new 'line of retreat' will have to be built from three to five kilometres behind the Siegfried Line over a stretch of about 50 kilometres, experts accompanying Herr Hitler admitted after the tour of inspection.

"Departmental heads of the Reichswehr have already been dismissed and a severe investigation opened by Field Marshal Hermann Goering, Director of the Four Year Plan, to place the responsibility for this disaster.

"According to reliable Netherlands sources, German experts believe that the changes which will have to be made to the Siegfried Line will take at least two or three years of hard labour," the newspaper's despatch concluded.—Havas.

FUNERAL

Mr. C. S. McAlister

The funeral took place at the Hungjao Road Cemetery yesterday of the late Mr. Charles Somerville McAlister, Marine Officer, whose death occurred at the Shanghai General Hospital on Saturday morning at the age of 53 years. The services were conducted by the Rev. F. W. Weaver, Chaplain to the Seamen's Mission, the mourners including several of his shipping colleagues. The coffin was borne to the grave by Captain Jones, Messrs. J. Watson, W. S. Skinner, R. Macgregor, T. A. Kapustin and W. M. Ferguson. Included among the wreaths were those from The China Coast Officers Guild, Mr. W. S. Skinner, Mr. Robert Macgregor and Ling Sing Ging, etc.

The funeral arrangements were carried out by Messrs. Thomas Macdonald & Co.

Hungarian Elections Going Smoothly

Budapest, May 28.

Hungarian legislative elections took place in half the country's electoral districts today and no incidents at all were reported. Balloting will continue tomorrow.—Havas.

Is Your Appearance Arresting?

Do men check their stride as you pass, paying a delicate compliment to your prepossessing appearance, or do they pass you by with scarcely a glance?

Don't allow pimples and other facial blemishes to mar your attractiveness but preserve a clear complexion with the aid of She-Ko.

She-Ko is a fragrant ointment containing ingredients admirably suited to the most delicate skin. Rubbed gently on the face before exposure to wind and cold, She-Ko gives protection.

Antiseptic, soothing and rapidly healing, She-Ko is an ideal first aid dressing for cuts, scratches, burns, scalds, bruises and other skin injuries. It is equally beneficial for the curative treatment of eczema, ringworm, sores of all kinds, and for the relief of external piles. At all chemists,

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Protects the Complexion.

Firestone

Tyres and Tubes

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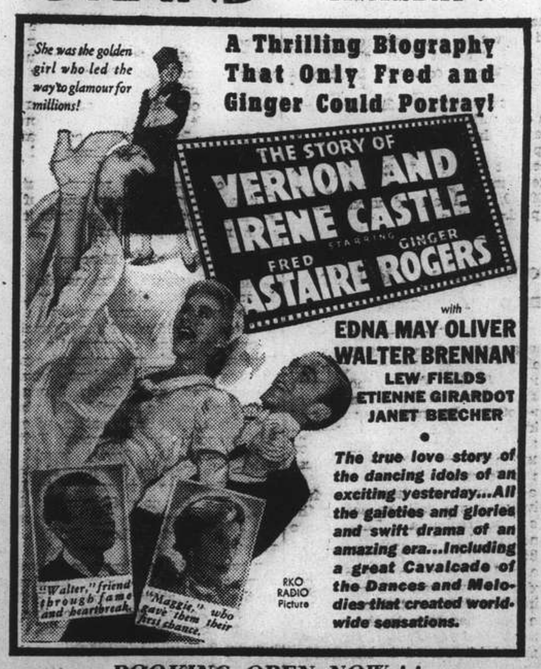
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"Walter," friend through fame and heartbreak.
"Maggie," gave them their first chance.
RKO RADIO Picture

BOOKING OPEN NOW!!

COMMERCE AND FINANCE

Money and Exchange

Hongkong & Shanghai Bank

MONDAY, MAY 29, 1939

BANK'S SELLING RATES 10 A.M.

£1 @ 8 7/32 ..... $ 29.20
U.S. $100 @ 10 ..... $625.00

BANK'S BUYING RATES 10 A.M.

£1 @ 8 1/32 ..... $ 28.87
U.S. $100 @ 10 1/4 ..... $617.76
London—demand 8 5/16
4 months' sight credits 8 5/16
4 months' sight docts 8 3/16
6 months' sight credits 8 1/16
6 months' sight docts 8 1/16
New York—demand ..... U.S. $16 5/16
4 months' sight credits 16 1/4
4 months' sight docts 16 3/16
Paris—4 months' sight docts Fcs. 628

BANK'S BUYING RATES 10 A.M.

Sterling ..... 8 1/4 U.S. $16 1/16

Chartered Bank

Canadian $100 @ 16 ..... $625.00
Hongkong $54 1/8 ..... $100.00

Netherlands Trading Society

Netherlands Guilders ..... Buying 30 1/8
Java Guilders ..... " 30 1/4
Netherlands Guilders ..... Selling 29 3/4
Java Guilders ..... " 29 3/4

American Express Co., Inc.

Buying U.S.$100=$617.76 £1=$23.872
Selling U.S.$100=$625.00 £1=$29.201

Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger

Belgas 0.94=$1 Belgas 27.40=£1

Italian Bank for China

It. Lire 3.01=$1 Swiss Frs. 0.71=$1
Tourist Lire 3.32 ..... $1

Other Quotations

Berlin/Hamburg T.T. $100=Rm. 40.00
$100=Reg. Mk. 79.00
incl. License fee

Local Exchange Report

Messrs. Drakeford, Davis & Wilson

INTERBANK CASH DELIVERY

£	Highest 8 1/4	Lowest 8 1/4
U.S. G.$	—	—
Yen	—	—

MERCHANT CLOSING RATES

SELLING		BUYING
Cash/May		May/June
£ T.T.	8 7/32	8 5/32
G.$ T.T.	16 1/16	16 1/16
Fcs. T.T.	605	604
Rs. T.T.	46	46 3/8
	4 m/s. l.c.	4 m/s. l.c.
	15 d/s.	

BAR SILVER

	READY	FOR'D
London pence per std. oz.	19 1/16	19 3/4
N.Y. cents per oz. troy	—	—

Bombay offtake 50 bars.

London silver was 1/8 down both ready and forward, being 19 1/16 for ready and 19 3/4 forward. New York was unquoted and Bombay was 1 anna down at 52.11.

It was reported speculators sold. American trade bought. Quiet conditions prevailed.

The local exchange market opened with sellers to merchants at 8 7/32 sterling and 16 1/16 U.S.$.

The Interbank market was quietly steady but owing to the Whitsun holiday very little business was passing. In the absence of any merchant demand there were one or two sales at over the market rates, but for practical purposes rates opened and closed at the same rates which were sellers at:—

8 1/4	sterling	16 1/16 U.S.$	Cash
8 5/32	"	16 1/16 "	May
8 5/32	"	16 3/32 "	June
8 1/32	"	15 31/32 "	July
8 1/32	"	15 31/32 "	Aug.

Japanese Govt. Bonds

Osaka, May 29.

Kogo 5% Y.104.17
—Reuter.

Shanghai Stocks

Yesterday's Business

Very cheerful and active conditions ruled on the market with Explorations and Loans particularly prominent. The former rose to 6.95 while the latter, in a large turnover, touched 6.65. Docks continued to forge ahead with final business done at 115 but New Engines were quieter at 8.40. Good buying was again noticeable in Trams which rose to 41, while Yangtsze Finance advanced to 6.60. Wheelocks were exceptionally strong making a new high at 39.

Rubber shares were in good demand with Anglo-Javas touching $16 while Kroewoeks and Ziangbes were finally transacted at 1.29 and 13.40.

Official Averages

1939 High	1939 Low		Today's Averages	Change
165.31	165.32	General	154.00	+0.43
152.40	95.55	Rubbers	141.66	+1.89

Total 74,486 shares, 67 bonds.

Morning Session

$2,000	S'hai Power 5½% Debs.	$ 88.50
1,000	Semambu	0.80
1,000	Ziangbe	13.40
1,600	Kota	2.85
1,000	Bute	4.00
2,000	Batu Anam	1.04
4,000	Padang	1.16
300	Ziangbe	13.40
1,500	S'hai Land	9.15
100	Wheelock	39.25
2,000	S'hai Loan	6.30
600	Wheelock	38.50
500	Ewo Mills (Ord)	18.80
100	Wheelock	38.25
200	Tram (Bearer) £1	40.25
1,000	Wheelock	38.50
1,000	S'hai Loan	6.35
500	New Eng. (Ord)	8.35
1,200	Exploration	6.80
1,000	S'hai Loan	6.40
400	Tram (Bearer) £1	40.50
100	Ewo Mills (Ord)	18.80
50	S'hai Dock	111.00
2,100	Exploration	6.85
500	Yangtsze Finance	6.50
200	Ewo Mills (Ord)	18.70
100	Wheelock	38.50
2,000	S'hai Loan	6.45
150	S'hai Dock	112.50
2,000	S'hai Loan	6.50
500	New Eng. (Ord)	8.40
130	S'hai Power (Pref)	127.00
2,000	Exploration	6.90
1,000	Exploration	6.95
500	S'hai Loan	6.55
100	Ewo Mills (Ord)	18.80

ODD LOTS

500	Seremban	$ 1.62½
50	Tram (Bearer) £1	40.00
5	S'hai Power (Pref)	127.00
240	Exploration	6.80
400	S'hai Land	9.15
100	S'hai Loan	6.40
2	S'hai Power (Pref)	127.00
20	Exploration	6.90

Afternoon Session

$1,000	China Realty 8% Debs.	$ 59.00
$3,700	S. M. C. 6% Debs. 1926	96.00
1,600	Ziangbe	$ 13.40
1,000	Anglo Java	16.00
5,000	Kroewoek	1.28
1,000	Kroewoek	1.29
5,000	Samagaga	0.80
60	S'hai Power (Pref)	127.00
1,500	Yangtsze Finance	6.60
700	Wheelock	38.50
1,500	Wheelock	38.75
400	Wheelock	39.00
200	Wheelock	38.75
1,300	Wheelock	39.00
1,900	Ewo Mills (Ord)	18.80
300	Ewo Mills (Ord)	18.90
1,000	S'hai Land	9.10
100	S'hai Dock	113.50
250	S'hai Dock	115.00
500	S'hai Loan	6.65
1,000	S'hai Loan	6.60
1,500	S'hai Loan	6.65
500	Exploration	6.95
2,500	Exploration	6.90
1,000	I. I. Trust	3.40
2,500	I. I. Trust	3.50
1,500	New Eng. (Ord)	8.40
1,000	Cathay Land	1.00
700	Int. Assurance	8.00
2,000	China Realty	0.26
18	S'hai Power (Pref)	126.75
50	S. & H. Wharf	241.00*
100	Tram (Bearer) £1	40.75
400	Tram (Bearer) £1	41.00
100	C. G. Omnibus	29.50

ODD LOTS

150	Bute	$ 4.02½
200	Exploration	7.00
10	S'hai Telephone	103.50
40	Int. Assurance	8.00

*—Outport Business.

Berlin Bourse Weekly Report

Berlin, May 28.

The money market which was easy at the beginning of the week, stiffened Wednesday owing to the extensive demand for ready cash to pay salaries and wages before Whitsun and provide for current needs during the holidays. This increase in demand continued Thursday and Friday but as considerable amounts in sola and Reich bills matured towards the weekend, ample provision was made for all needs. Nevertheless the rates which at the opening of the week stood at 2⅛ to 2⅜ closed at 2⅜ to 2⅝.

The share market throughout the week remained listless, the turnover being very small. Bonds were also quiet but prices decidedly firm. Considerable discussion took place about the April foreign trade figures which nominally show a substantial excess of exports over imports, imports dropping by 110,400,000 and exports falling by 51,800,000 Reichsmarks. These figures, however—it is pointed out—give no true picture of the total trade of the Greater Reich as they do not include the figures for Bohemia and Moravia with which Germany has always had a very substantial trade which now becomes domestic instead as formerly foreign trade.

The frontier changes have complicated for the moment the compilation of trade statistics so that no undue apprehension is felt at what at first sight seemed like a heavy drop in foreign trade. The recognition of the real meaning of the foreign trade figures in April was the reason why the bourse did not react unfavourably.

The following were the quotations of some of the leading German shares on May 22 and 27 respectively:

Reichsbank	178.5	178.5
German Dye Trust	149.375	150.00
Salzdetfurth Potash	139.125	138.25
United Steel Works	102.00	101.25
Mannesmann Pipes	106.00	106.00
Harpener Mining	—	130.00
German Mineral Oils	122.625	122.625
Continental Rubber	214.00	
General Electrics A.E.G.	191.75	189.5
Rhenish-Westphalian Power	113.75	113.00
Hamburg-América Line	54.00	—
North German Lloyd	55.00	54.00
Bemberg Rayon	135.75	—
Deutsche Bank	111.5	111.5
Deutsche-Asiatische Bank	397.00	395.00

Manila Gold Shares

(Bids in Pesos)

May 29	Bid a.m. Opening	Prices p.m. Closing
Antamok	—	.27
Atok	—	.29
Balatoc	8.00	8.00
Batong Buhay	.015	.015
Benguet Consolidated	11.60	11.40
Big Wedge	.26	.255
Coco Grove	.355	.355
Demonstration	.125	.125
I X L	.52	.52
Masbate	.11	.115
North Camarines	—	.35
Sam Mauricio	—	1.06
Surigao Con., Com.	—	.24
Surigao Con. Vot. Trust	—	.235
Suyoc	—	.155
United Paracale	—	.51

Turnover Unavailable Pesos.—Reuter.

Chinese Govt. Tientsin-Pukow Railway

London.

The Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation notify that Bonds for £88,800 of the British Issue of the Chinese Government Tientsin-Pukow Railway Supplementary Loan of 1910 were drawn on May 2, 1939, at their London Office, and that, in accordance with the terms of the Loan Agreement, they become due for redemption at par on November 1, 1939.

Redemption will, however, be subject to the provisions of the Chinese Government's offer, published in the "Times" on February 25, 1936; and interest will cease to accrue on the Bonds becoming payable, and on provision being made for their payment.—Reuter.

Paris Bourse Review

Paris, May 28.

The Bourse was well oriented during the past week, although it started out very weakly because of the repeated incidents in Danzig. It was under the influence of later international let-up of tension, and Finance Minister Paul Reynaud's satisfactory statement on France's financial position, that the market made steady gains.

The success of the new Government loan and the consolidation of the country's foreign debt further contributed toward a general increase in market quotations, and transactions became lively on Thursday.

Rentes gained from .15 to 1.4 francs, while other stocks, both French and international, went up by from one to two per cent. Oil companies were especially steady and Royal Dutch shares increased by 265 francs.

The exchange market remained calm throughout. The pound sterling remained unchanged at 176.73, while the American dollar was quoted at 37.74 and 37.75, also unchanged.

The general tendency on the market was favourable at the closure, permitting the Stabilisation Fund to acquire new gold, which, according to M. Reynaud, will have amounted to six and a half tons, worth 274,000,000 francs, in two days' time.—Havas.

Gold Leaves Britain for United States

London, May 28.

Gold bullion valued at £1,680,000 was shipped to the United States from Plymouth today on the British steamer ss. Zaandam. A strong detachment of special police was on guard duty while the yellow metal was being placed in the vessel's holds.—Trans-Ocean.

London-Lancashire Ins. Co. Meeting

Total Premium Increased To £6,752,538; Fire Income Down, Accident Increased

The 77th ordinary general meeting of The London & Lancashire Insurance Co., Ltd., was held on May 3, at the chief administration offices, 7 Chancery Lane, London. Sir Frederick Pascoe Rutter (governor and chairman) presided.

The Governor in a summary of his report stated:—

I will briefly, but I hope clearly, epitomize the results of 1938, which have been in your hands for some time and with which you are doubtless familiar. Our total premium income was slightly increased to £6,752,538, following a substantial advance in the previous year.

The fire income of £2,755,527 showed a small decrease due to the United States, but this was more than made up in the accident department, where an increase of £36,422 brought our premium income up to £2,558,620. The marine income remained almost stationary at £1,438,392.

Summarizing our underwriting profit, the fire department contributed £324,194 or 11.76 per cent., against £366,720 or 13.23 per cent.; the accident department £43,827 or 1.71 per cent., against £100,629 or 3.99 per cent.; and the marine department £66,236 or 4.60 per cent., against £35,853 or 2.49 per cent. in 1937. And therefore our total profit amounted to £434,257 or 6.43 per cent., compared with £503,202 or 7.47 per cent. in 1937.

Fire

In view of the exceptional happenings in 1938, you will quite properly conclude that our fire business continues on the same high level which you have been accustomed to in the past. The United States has again become a difficult field, consequent upon the important reductions in rates which were promulgated in 1937 and 1938, and I do not anticipate that much profit can be made from that great country until the necessary reaction comes about.

In Canada our loss experience was good, but the twofold problem of competition and increasing costs is proving difficult of solution. In Australasia, South Africa, and India we pursued the even and lucrative tenor of our way, and I can assure you that to do that requires the constant vigilance and energy of our very efficient managers in those territories.

China is still in the throes of an undeclared war, and naturally our business has suffered, but we shall continue to support our good friends and agents—Messrs. Butterfield and Swire—through this most anxious period. We can only hope that the pluck and persistence of British traders, backed by a firm attitude on the part of our Government, will succeed in maintaining our position in that vast and important Asiatic field.

Marine

As regards our marine business, I remarked a year ago that 1937 was actually the worst year for total losses since 1929, and that we had not up to then experienced any material relief in 1938. That condition continued throughout the year, and, whilst the number of total losses was slightly less than in 1937, the amount of tonnage lost was somewhat higher. There was a sensible diminution in the number of minor casualties, but any relief which might have been expected from this factor was more than offset by the increased cost of repairs, a natural consequence of our rearmament programme, and unfortunately a feature which is not likely to be minimized in the immediate future.

You will remember that about two years ago fire underwriters came to the conclusion that war risk on land was too catastrophic a risk to be undertaken by insurance companies, and recent events have gone far to convince marine underwriters that the same is true in regard to war risk at sea.

Welcome Arrangement

We therefore welcome the arrangement which has been announced providing for the pooling between the companies and Lloyd's Underwriters of war risk insurance on cargo to and from United Kingdom ports and for the reinsurance of the King's Enemy risk with His Majesty's Government. This plan should be a distinct advantage to merchants in that it ensures adequate cover being available against risks incidental to war, whether or not underwriters feel justified in continuing to accept such liabilities for their own account.

You will doubtless recollect the recent intimation of the Chancellor of the Exchequer that the Government were also preparing a scheme of insurance to cover essential commodities, as well as a plan for compensation in respect of other property damaged or destroyed by enemy action. Needless to say, the companies have offered the fullest assistance to His Majesty's Government in the working out of these various schemes.

Interest

The interest on our investments amounted to £481,363 compared with £485,110, but you will, of course, bear in mind that income-tax deducted before arriving at these figures was at the rate of 5s. 6d. in the pound, against 5s. in the previous year.

This is irrespective of the charge for National Defence Contribution, which, as a deduction from profits and interest, amounted for the nine months of 1937 during which it was in force, to £41,000. Thanks to the concession which after much discussion we eventually secured, this charge for N.D.C. was modified for the whole of 1938 to £35,000.

Finally, on this subject of our year's results may I emphasize what I really think is welcome, that in such a year we have been able not only to continue the dividend to which you have become accustomed, but, after making the fullest provision for every conceivable liability, the balance carried forward has been increased by £199,702, thus making our total reserve funds £12,416,831.

The future therefore lies in the lap of the gods. We ought by this time to be well inoculated against crises, but we cannot control the way of aggressors, nor, with our world-wide Empire and all its obligations and interests, can we shut our eyes to what may take place at any moment. But speaking for our company, we were never more sound than we are now.

Time is passing and it is impossible to say for how long or how short a time I may have the privilege of addressing you from this chair, but it is a personal satisfaction to me to know that, whilst the dividend which we are paying has necessarily, through causes which we could not control, been static for some years past, it is still a very handsome dividend. Our reserves are abundant, and if only we could be assured of the peace which our Prime Minister has been so assiduous in trying to bring about, we might look forward with confidence to the future, in the belief that the quality of our underwriting and the fibre of our investment policy should bring their own just reward. (Applause.)

Germany's Strength Analyzed

Has It Been Exaggerated? Most of the Nazi Successes Have Been Obtained by Threats

THE first of two articles dealing with Germany's strength, culled from the "Financial News" of May 2 and 3. The object of these articles is to discover how strong Germany's war potential actually is. The following deals with food supplies, oil and iron ore resources. The concluding article which will appear in these columns shortly, will deal with her resources for war.

The Nazis' successes have all been achieved by threat of war. Before each new acquisition of territory, there has been an impressive display of armed force. The Nazi propaganda machine has belched forth alternately threats and boasts of the might of Germany's strength—and the opposition, potential and actual, has been terrorised into submission. In the conquest of Austria, of the Sudetenland and of Czecho-Slovakia, the same technique has been employed. And there is every reason to believe that it will be used again in the near future. Yet, on every single occasion, when the technique has achieved its object and the Nazi troops have triumphantly marched in, independent observers have been peculiarly unimpressed by the actual strength displayed. The standard of equipment and even the technical organization of the troop movements have been not nearly as impressive as the speed and energy and organizational power of the Gestapo in rounding up potential opponents of the new regime. Military observers, in fact, have been surprised that the much-vaunted German military machine has not been stronger.

"Conquest by Threat"

Ever since this technique of conquest by threat began to be employed, indeed, a considerable section of public opinion has taken the view that the bluff should be called and that the threats should be resisted, confident that in the actual event the Nazis would not take the risk of a plunge into war. Obviously as the Nazi strength grows, this bluff-calling becomes increasingly dangerous. But it is eminently necessary to consider whether Germany could, in fact, afford to go to war with any prospect of success. On the answer to this question, indeed, depends the whole of British policy. If Germany actually cannot hope for success, then it is very difficult to believe that the policy of united resistance could lead to war. Wild and irrational though the Nazi leaders may be, they will hardly plunge the world into war if they have no reasonable hope of winning it. It is uncertain, indeed, whether even the purged Reichswehr would follow them in such an enterprise. The object of these articles, therefore, is to discover how strong Germany's war potential actually is. The secrecy which shrouds the facts of the Nazi regime, and the many uncertainties about the nature of 1939 war requirements make correct computation impossible. But we can point to a great many facts about which secrecy cannot possibly be maintained.

There is little doubt, even in German military circles, about the disadvantages from which Germany would suffer during a long war—that is, a war which lasted more than, say, a year. Even in the most favourable circumstances for Germany, in which Italy and Spain were her allies and Russia and America were malevolent neutrals, and in which there was no effective opposition on the Eastern front, the difficulties which the German armed forces would encounter would be great indeed. There are four major requirements for successful war making. They are—not necessarily in order of importance—the ability to keep army and civil population tolerably well fed, the supply of industrial raw materials, the capacity to produce armaments, and the supply of reserve man-power. In none of these departments is the German achievement so impressive that it need terrify us.

We need hardly emphasize the fact that Germany's food supply is inadequate. Germany is to the extent of about 80 per cent. self-sufficient in food supply, and her position has not been substantially improved by the acquisition of Czecho-Slovakia. By lavish subsidies and by the full use of the propaganda machine, the Government has exerted the maximum effort to increase agricultural production. But there is a steady migration of workers from the land, and there is ample evidence in the Nazi Press itself of the overwork of those who are on the land and their inability to increase production. The grain position appears at the moment to be reasonably favourable. Last year's harvest—according to the official returns—was sufficient to cover Greater Germany's demand. The meat position is barely satisfactory, and there is the now customary extreme lack of dairy products and fats. Here, no progress at all is being made. In peace-time Germany's food resources are sufficient to enable her to carry on. In war-time, production would be likely to fall, and at the same time more consumption would be required—for soldiers eat more than workmen. By an intensification of rationing, by commandeering food supplies from Eastern Europe, and by maintaining some imports from the neutral countries under threat of making war on them, Germany would be able in war-time to maintain some sort of food supply. But there would be no margin at all for further restriction. Compared with the position in the World War, when rationing of bread, meat and fat was not even introduced until 1916, and when food shortage caused the collapse two years later, the position is particularly unsound.

War Material Inadequacies

The inadequacy of Germany's domestic production of necessary war materials is well known. There are seven important groups of industrial materials of which an almost inexhaustible supply is needed for the successful prosecution of war. These are oil, iron ore, non-ferrous metals, timber, rubber, coal and textile fibres. Unless these can be produced at home, imported for cash, or commandeered, it is extremely difficult to carry on a war. In only two out of seven of these groups—coal and timber—is Germany self-sufficient. Let us consider, for example, the oil position. In peace-time, Greater Germany probably consumes about 6¼ million tons of oil and petrol. In war-time, the civil consumption would be drastically reduced, but the Army, Air Force and Navy would swallow up enough, according to some German sources, to require total supplies of 15-20 million tons. The current domestic production is rather less than 2½ million tons. This output could be increased in time of war, at a tremendous cost in coal, labour and capital investment—four tons of coal are required to make one tone of petrol. It is difficult, however, to see how home oil production could exceed 4 million tons, leaving at least 8 millions, and perhaps as much as 16 millions to be provided otherwise. The Rumanian supply could, under German control, probably be expanded to as much as 7-8 million tons. Indeed, in one year it might produce more. But at the present time Germany's imports from Rumania are small. Special transport facilities would have to be provided. Moreover, Rumanian oil does not provide the qualities which are required for aeroplanes. Again, Germany's allies—especially Italy—would require oil, and Rumania is the only main European supplier. In other words, without Rumanian oil it is difficult to see how Germany can hope to solve her oil problem, and even with it the problem would not be solved.

No Self-Sufficiency

Much the same considerations apply to iron ore—number 2 in the list of war essentials. The consumption of iron ore required to maintain the steel industry at capacity is of the order of 30 million tons a year. Of this, as much as one-half by weight (but much less in iron content) is produced inside Greater Germany. Last year, 22 million tons of ore were imported, from Sweden, from Lorraine, and from Spain and miscellaneous sources. The key to the armament production is Swedish ore; for it is of the best quality. In time of war, it would be technically impossible to replace it by the low-grade domestic ore which is being developed for the Hermann Goering works—impossible, at any rate, without great increases in the supply of coke and of blast furnace capacity. In the "best" war from Germany's point of view, of course, the Swedish ore could still be imported, although the Lorraine ore would hardly be available. Moreover, even if the Swedish ore were available in unlimited quantities, Germany would have some difficulty in transporting it. In peace-time, most of it is brought down the west coast of Scandinavia through the North Sea and down the Rhine. To divert the supply is always possible, and plans have no doubt been prepared to do it. But such a diversion would greatly increase both the real cost of steel production and the strain on the internal transport system.

In the two most important war materials—oil and iron ore—Germany is not nearly self-sufficient. Even with uninterrupted access to Rumania for oil and Sweden for iron ore, she would have difficulty in filling in war-time requirements, and would encounter grave transport problems. In other important raw materials, the position is no better. At the outside, only one-fifth of rubber requirements are satisfied by Buna, even in peace-time. Not more than one-third of the requirements of textile fibre are satisfied by artificial fibres, and in this the position has been worsened by the acquisition of Czechoslovakia. In non-ferrous metals, she depends upon foreign sources for all her nickel, nearly all her copper, most of her lead, and some of her zinc, and would in war-time have adequate supplies available only of aluminium and magnesite. In timber, she is self-sufficient, now that the forests of Czechoslovakia are available for destruction. And in coal and lignite she is more than self-sufficient. The list, as a whole, is unimpressive. What are its military implications? We shall try to answer this question in tomorrow's article.

Il Duce Reviews Huge Parade of Women

Men Attempt to Force Way Into Demonstration

Rome, May 29.

Thousands of men attempted unsuccessfully to crasrh a military cordon around Venice Square yesterday while 70,000 women and girl scouts cheered Signor Benito Mussolini as he reviewed an Empire Day parade in a ceremony exclusively for women's units.

Among those who paraded past Il Duce were red cross nurses who served in Africa and Spain, sections of a specialized corps wearing gas masks, and a colonial corps wearing sun helmets and carrying rifles. Cavalry, cyclist and automobile sections also passed in review.—United Press.

Kinhan Line to Resume Night Traffic

Peiping, May 29.

In addition to night train services on the Peiping-Shanhaikwan railway, the Peipig-Paotou line and the Tsinpu railway, the North China Communications Company is operating night trains on the Peiping-Hankow line beginning June 1, according to Chinese reports.

The south-bound train will leave here at seven p.m., arriving at Shihchiachwang at six a.m. the next day. Leaving there at 7.20 a.m., the train arrives at Sinhsiang at 5.10 p.m. the same day.—Reuter.

Shanghai Cotton Mfg. Co. Meeting

Showing Best in Company's Records; Mills Working at Full Capacity

The 32nd ordinary general meeting of shareholders of the Shanghai Cotton Manufacturing Co., Ltd., was held yesterday at 185 Szechuen Road. Mr. Kuroda, chairman, presided, supported by Messrs. Y. Noda, Y. Maeda and K. Notomi, directors. Shares present and represented totalled 160,535.

The chairman in his speech said:—

Gentlemen, it gives me pleasure to be able to present to you today, another fine showing in succession to the last term; in face this one is unprecedented in the company's records. Despite most anxious and difficult times we have had under the present state of affairs, both trade and mill operations went on smoothly without any trouble except the loss of two lives which I will mention later.

Your Shanghai and Tsingtao mills are working at full capacity, day and night, and they are fast returning to the pre-war standard of efficiency. The latter mills are now contributing a good share of profit towards the general fund. As to your Tientsin mills, the buildings having been already completed, the installation of the plant and machinery are now progressing and it is expected that I may be able to give you good news when we meet here next.

Staff's Loyalty

Throughout the term, there were wild rumours rampant on the safety of your property and personnel and every possible precaution was taken to safeguard them. Our utmost thanks are due to the authorities who resorted to the most elaborate measures in order to protect your property as well as your employees. I feel proud to announce your staff's loyal conduct during these difficult days. In spite of their personal danger to which they were continuously exposed, they stood at their respective posts and fulfilled their duties willingly and most courageously. Had it not been that such an admirable spirit existed among them, I am doubtful that such a good result for this term could have been achieved.

Unfortunately, during February and March last two of your most promising young officials have been made victims of the present trouble and have fallen at their posts at the hands of unknown assassins; without doubt their death is due to those terrorist instigations which are frequently committed in these days. Our deep sympathy goes to their bereaved families.

Gentlemen, this is all I have to say but, before placing the Resolution before you, if anyone has questions to ask, I shall be very pleased to answer them to the best of my ability.

As there is no question, I will now put:—

Resolutions

That the directors' report, balance sheet, general inventory of assets and profit and loss account for the 32nd financial term ended April 30, 1939, be adopted and passed.

That the directors' suggested appropriation of the credit of profit and loss account be sanctioned and passed.

This is also proposed by myself and seconded by Mr. Y. Noda. Will those in favour, please signify in the usual manner? carried.

Big Welcome for German Volunteers

Hamburg to Be En Fete for Arrivals From Spain

SPECIAL TO THE "N.C.D.N."

Berlin, May 29.

A big reception is being prepared for the German volunteers who fought in Spain.

Hamburg, where the volunteers are expected to land on Wednesday, has been hanging out bunting and erecting flag poles for nearly a week. Local shopkeepers have been officially asked to close their shops between 11 a.m. and 3 p.m. on Wednesday, and factories have been ordered to let all possible workers off to see the parade.

The five "Strength through joy" ships which are bringing the volunteers home are flying the Red and Gold flag of the German Legion, with the Iron Cross and the Air Force eagle in the centre. The magnificent lounges and dining saloons of the vessels have been converted into suitable quarters for the men;

The volunteers are expected to parade in Berlin on June 6.—Reuter.

Emperor of Annam on Visit to Paris

Paris, May 28.

Emperor Bao Dai of Annam, according to a report received from Saigon, left his capital today by plane for Marseilles to pay a state visit to Paris.—Trans-Ocean.

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	Hongkong Currency	$10,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors		$20,000,000

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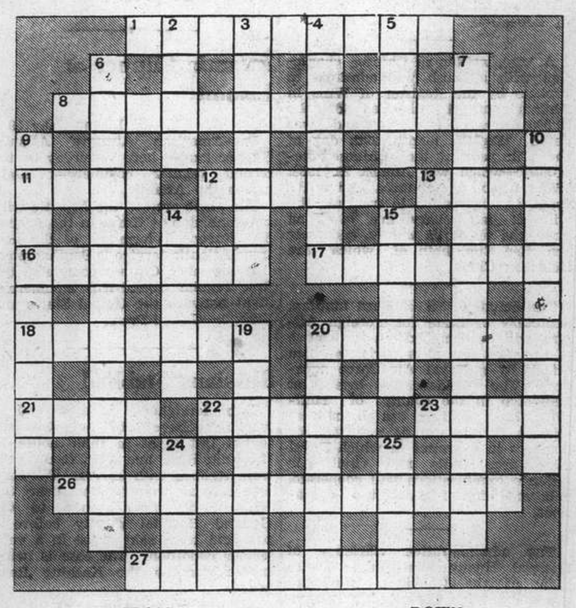

ACROSS

1 The sort of music one hears from the lark (two words)
8 To the credit of a juggler? (three words)
11 A part of India that was once a kingdom
12 Poison
13 The first and last of the alphabet (not alpha and omega, just to help)
16 The sort of drink that might upset any peer
17 Compel
18 Only the superstitious think things can be this
20 Flower that was the end of a character in "Midsummer Night's Dream"
21 A coin of small dimensions
22 This outer part is still one if beheaded
23 A saint of Hunts
26 "One faulty turn" (anag.)
27 Sad it is to see the Press in action

DOWN

2 The first Tsar of Russia
3 Kind of wood
4 Opening
5 If you got something for a song would this be a sound return?
6 A variety of terrier (two words)
7 Thus the pick-pocket or thief works
9 Surely these prefaces are longer than they sound?
10 "Trust to me" (anag.)
14 A fillet for a lassie
15 A part of the body is on the move
19 The manufacturer of this garment should not be one himself
20 You will find this word twice in the advice meaning "forgive and forget"
24 The sort of heart that is mixed in 17 across and not its heart
25 The Braemar gathering is a fine sight but this one spoils the sight

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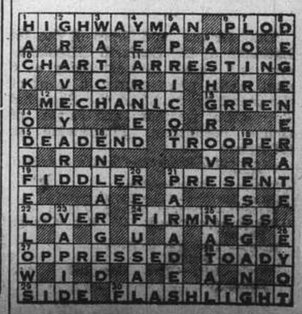

FROM DAY TO DAY

THEIR Excellencies the Brazilian Minister and Madame Lago with their child returned to Peiping in the ss. Taisang on Saturday.

THE next meeting of the Rotary Club of Shanghai, will be a closed meeting, Thursday, June 1, 12.15 p.m., at the Metropole Hotel.

INAUGURATION ceremonies of the Aeronautical Research Society of Tung Wen University will be held today at 4.10 p.m. at the Avenue Haig campus, the "Tairiku Shimpo" report. Sponsored by 17 faculty members and students, the Society now has a membership of 200 aviation enthusiasts.

HUNDREDS of natives throughout the Union of South Africa have left their homes to search for a mysterious animal known as the Sandawana. One hair from its skin, say natives, will protect their cattle against hoof-and-mouth disease which has broken out recently in some parts of the Union.

AN order has been issued by the Central Government to the various Chinese provincial and district authorities instructing that henceforth General Chiang Kai-shek should be addressed as the General Executive of the Kuomintang, says a report to the "Sin Wan Pao."

JAPANESE reports that General Chen Yi, Chairman of the Fukien Provincial Government, has been arrested and detained by the Chinese central military authorities, were emphatically denied in competent quarters in Chungking on Sunday, says a Chinese message to the "Hwa Mei Chen Pao."

WITH six Chinese rescued from a sinking junk at a point 150 miles northeast of Hongkong during a storm on Sunday afternoon, the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha freighter Shogen Maru, 61,140 tons, was due to arrive yesterday from Miike, Japan. A report of the rescue was wirelessed from the ship to the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha office here last night.

JAPANESE school teachers in Shanghai will soon wear uniforms, an agreement to this effect having been reached by the principals of the various educational institutions maintained by the Japanese Residents' Corporation, the "Tairiku Shimpo" reported yesterday. Ricksha pullers in Hongkew were put into uniforms beginning May 1.

RUGS and other native craft were bartered for lipstick and powder when the ss. Carinthia called at Tristan da Cunha in the South Atlantic on the way to Capetown. It is a rare event when a ship goes off the regular course to call at Tristan da Cunha, called the loneliest island in the world. Other commodities sent ashore were bales of cloth, paint, clothing, shoes, sweets, flour, sugar, tea.

A SERIES of 10 conferences held by the Kwangtung Provisional Political Council was concluded on Sunday at Lienhsien, Kwangtung province, says a Chinese message to the "Shun Pao." Administrative affairs of the province were taken up for discussions by the conferees, following which a manifesto was issued to comfort the Chinese fighting units and to express thanks to overseas Chinese for their support, the report states.

DR. M. Klatchko, the well-known Shanghai dentist, has received a letter from H.E.M. Henry Cosme, French Ambassador to China, informing him that by a special decree of the French Government he is awarded the honorary title of the Bravet d'Officier d'Académie for the services rendered to the French Republic. The document bears the signature of M. Jean Zay, Minister of Education.

A WILL written in Chinese characters with a brush was admitted to probate by the Register of Wills in Philadelphia. It disposed of the $1,300 estate of Lee Kee and was dated "Eighth month, 29th day of the 27th year of the Chinese Republic"—which was August 29, 1938. Wang Chao, a Columbia University graduate, was called to translate the will. It left everything to Tong Shee, the testator's widow, and their son, Lee Sun, both of which are living in China.

THE country seat of Lord Malifax, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, will be "bombed" in the course of the next few days during a sham attack by a Royal Air Force squadron. The residence is located at Hickleton in the county of Yorkshire. Lord Halifax has given permission for its use as a target for bombers in exercises in which Royal Air Force units and Civil Air Defence organizations will cooperate, and will himself watch the operations.

THE administrative efficiency of General Huang Shaohsiung, Chairman of the Chekiang Provincial Government, was recently highly commended by General Chiang Kai-shek, General Executive of the Kuomintang, says a report to the "Sin Wan Pao." As a result of this, General Chiang's wire stated, the political training of the fighting units in Chekiang has been raised, and among other things, the provincial governments' revenue has remained intact, the report adds.

THE Shanghai Municipal Council health report for the week ending midnight May 27, shows that the total number of deaths from all causes amongst the foreign and Chinese population in the Settlement were—Foreigners 7 and Chinese 561. Deaths from notifiable diseases were-Foreigners, Tuberculosis 2, and Chinese, Typhoid Fever 23; Tuberculosis 21; Measles 11; Dysentery 4; Relapsing Fever 4; Beri-beri 3 and Smallpox, Diphtheria, Typhus Fever 1 each.

THE Drums and Pipes of the 1st Battalion of the Seaforth Highlanders will beat Retreat today at 6 p.m., on he grass course in front of the members' stand of the Shanghai Race Club, weather and state of course permitting. Programme as follows:—

Regimental Retreat:—"I ha'e a wife o' Ain"
Retreat:—"Lochanside"
Slow March:—"The Borderers"
March:—"Captain Towse V.C."
Strathspey:—"Back O' the Change House"
Reel:—"The Ale is Dear"
"Cabar Feidh"
March Off:—"The Campbell's Are Coming"

MEMBERS of the Chinese Women's Relief Association in London will take part in public sales of Chinese goods in aid of refugees in China in November, says a Chungking Chinese message to the "Shun Pao." Madame Quo Tai-chi, wife of the Chinese Ambassador to the Court of St. James's, the report adds, has written the China Foreign Relations Association, requesting that articles for sale be sent to London.

War Unwanted, But Britain Prepared

War Veterans Gather at Cenotaph; Will Defend Liberties, Back Friends

London, May 28.

Twenty thousand members of the British Legion of War Veterans marched today through London to Whitehall, where bearers of the various divisional standards formed a square around the Cenotaph while the Duke of Kent placed a wreath of poppies at the base of the memorial.

Before beginning their annual memorial parade to the Cenotaph, the Legion members were inspected by the Duke, who also marched with them to the memorial, where wreaths were placed by Yugoslav and French delegates, too.

The parade was preceded by the annual conference in the Queen's Hall, where 1,000 delegates gathered to hear the President of the Legion, General Sir Frederick Maurice, the Yugoslav delegate, Colonel Nimodije Bogdanovich, and the French delegates, Henri Rossignol and Henri Pichot, deliver addresses.

In his speech, Sir Frederick spoke of willingness to be friendly with Italy and Germany, but added, to the cheers of the assembly, "It is obviously impossible for us to renew the contacts that we have made so long as the press of Italy and the Reich daily abuses our country.

"We are willing to renew our contacts, but let there be no mistake about this: if our liberties are threatened, we are going to fight for them, and if our friends are menaced, we are going to stand by them.

Colonel Bogdanovich, in his brief address, which he delivered in his capacity as President of the Federation of Allied War Veterans, emphasized Yugoslavia's determination to defend her liberties, too. And he concluded by voicing sympathy for the Czech people.—Havas.

Catholic Demonstration In Melbourne

Peace Resolution to Be Sent to Powers

Melbourne, May 28.

Sixty thousand Catholics today attended a big rally marking the climax to the Pope's month of prayer for peace.

The gathering fervently cheered every utterance by speakers that war could be avoided by the will of the peace-loving masses of the world.

Mr. R. G. Menzies, Prime Minister of the Commonwealth, undertook to forward to the Governments of Great Britain, the United States, France, Germany, Italy, Poland, and also the Vatican a resolution declaring that war was not inevitable, and appealing for a friendly discussion of international problems and an end to the armament race.—Reuter.

Mayor Fu Sends Note On Troop Action

In relation to the dispatch of British troops following the strike at the Lun Chong Pootung Point plant, Mr. Fu Siao-en, Mayor of the Shanghai Special Municipality, yesterday sent a strongly-worked offical note to Sir Herbert Phillips, H.M. Consul-General.

Mr. Fu demanded that the British authorities guarantee that the British forces would respect the jurisdiction of the Shanghai Special Municipality and the maintenance of peace and order, and would not hereafter take such action again. He emphasized that if a similar incident took place again the responsibility for ensuing events should be borne by the British garrison.

Atlantic Clipper at Lisbon

Lisbon, May 29.

Pan-American Airways' Atlantic Clipper landed here yesterday on the second regular commercial flight across the Atlantic.

The plane crossed the Atlantic with only one stop at Horta in the Azores. The European terminus of the new trans-Atlantic service is Southampton.

The Yankee Clipper completed the first regular round-trip commercial flight between the United States and Europe.—United Press.

Russians Stabbed

Two foreigners, a man and a woman believed to be Russians, fought last night in their house at 123 Yalu Road and as a result both were stabbed with knives. The man had several wounds one near the heart. Both were rushed to the General Hospital shortly before 9 p.m. and were said to be in a very serious condition. The case is being investigated by the Kashing Road police.

Youth Escapes from Jail

Martines, Cal., May 28.

James F. Brown 24-year-old youth from Lansing, Mich., where he was wanted on a charge of robbery, broke out of the Contracosta County jail early today. He sawed his way out of a second story outside window. Sixteen other prisoners in the same room with Brown made no attempt to escape.—United Press.

Japan's Birthrate Falls

Tokio, May 29.

Japan's war against China is responsible for a drop of from 300,000 to 400,000 in the number of Japanese births during 1938. Figures indicate that the war in China is reducing Japan's birthrate to the point where deaths are exceeding births.—United Press.

59 Soviet Planes Shot Down in Manchoukuo

(Continued from page 7)

The "Asahi" adds that Mr. Shigemitsu and Mr. Togo are likely to inform the British and Soviet Governments definitely that the Japanese Government will be compelled to take adequate steps, as the occasion demands, to cope with the situation arising out of the anticipated agreement between Britain, France and the Soviet.

Questioned by a foreign correspondent, a spokesman for the Foreign Office replied that the "Asahi's" story was a "mere fabrication."—Reuter.

Tokyo, May 29.

Japanese forces were determined to take positive action along with Manchoukuo troops in self-defence no matter what troops were opposing them on the border, the Press Section of the Kwantung Army announced in another communiqué issued today.

"The present incident has been brought about by illegal action on the part of the Outer Mongolian troops, against which the Manchoukuo force took action," the statement said.

"As clearly stated the action of the Japanese forces in the present incident is just, taken in accordance with the right of self-defence. The Japanese forces never have taken the offensive, but always met those who attacked them.

"Therefore, it is clear that the blame rests upon the attackers. This is shown by the fact that most of their planes shot down are in Manchoukuo territory."

A strong protest against invasion of Manchoukuo territory by Outer Mongolian troops in the vicinity of Nomonhan was sent to the Outer Mongolian Government at Ulan Bator today by the Manchoukuo Government, which gave notice that it was "determined to repulse such illegal action."—Domei.

OBITUARY

Mr. G. Finlay

The funeral will take place this afternoon of Mr. G. Finlay, Control Engineer of the Shanghai Power Company, whose death occurred at the Country Hospital on Friday.

The late Mr. Finlay, who was 55 years of age, was born at Newcastle-on-Tyne and received his early education at Allen's Endowed Boys School at Newcastle from 1890-1899, and later his technical education at the Armstrong College of Durham University from 1901-1904. He was apprenticed on the Tyne with Messrs Robert Stephenson and Co., and later joined Messrs Armstrong Whitworth's. Later, he was with Messrs Swan, Hunter Whigham Richardson. Later, he transferred to electrical engineering and from 1905-1915 he was with the Newcastle-on-Tyne Electrical Supply Company (afterwards the Northern Counties Supply Company) first as junior engineer and afterwards as district engineer.

During the Great War, he joined the Royal Marines and served at Scapa Flow, and for two years he was busy on electrical and anti-submarine work. In 1919, he returned to his old firm and then came out to Shanghai with the S.M.C. Electricity Department, which was later taken over and became the Shanghai Power Company, in which he was control engineer.

He was an A.M.I.E.E. and a keen sportsman and Mason. He was member of the St. George's Lodge and the John Page Lodge, Newcastle-on-Tyne. He was a member of St. George's Society, Shanghai Cricket Club and the Lawn Bowls Club.

The late Mr. Finlay leaves a mother and three sisters in Newcastle-on-Tyne.

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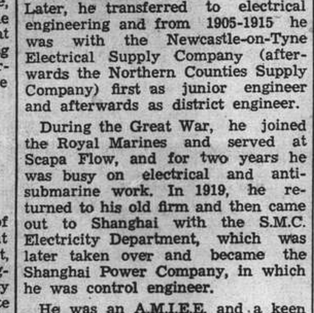

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Lull Now Returning To War Fronts

Speculation Rife on Japanese Plans

Chungking, May 29.

After the alleged collapse of the Japanese offensive in Northern Hupeh, a lull has now returned to the Chinese war fronts, with neither side making any major military move, according to Chinese military dispatches reaching here.

These dispatches admit that there has been some fighting near the Hunan-Hupeh border, to the south of Yochow, where, it is stated, the Japanese have launched several attacks on the Chinese positions on the north bank of the Sintsiang River.

Chinese military circles do not attach too much importance to the present fighting there.

It is generally considered that some time must elapse before the Japanese decide on their next move, whether to concentrate large forces in Northern Hupeh and Southern Honan, for yet another drive towards the Siangyang and Fancheng area in order to "avenge their crushing defeat," or whether to make new plans for another drive elsewhere.—Reuter.

AN orphanage will shortly be established in Kunming, Yunnan, by a French professor formerly attached to the Peiping National University, who is better known as Professor Shao Ke-lu, the Chinese name he has adopted, says a Chinese message to the "Morning Leader." Full approval of the Commission of Reconstruction of the Yunnan Provincial Government has been obtained. The French professor has received large contributions which enable him to carry out his plan for an orphanage which will accommodate refugee children and give them vocational training, the report concludes.

Yesterday's Arrivals

Name	*From*	*Consignees*
Pelikan	Wenchow	Reuter B.
Bulysses	—	A.P.C.
Meinan	Ningpo	S.V.O.C.
Tembien	Ningpo	C.I.N.
Brimingham	Cruise	—
Enderria	Wenchow	C.I.N.
Marblehead	Cruise	—
Scharnhorst	Japan	Melchers
Fooshing	Hongkong	Jardine
Myoho M.	Japan	N.Y.K.
Hakusan M.	Japan	N.Y.K.
Ningkwang	—	A.P.C.
Wosang	Tientsin	Jardine
Muroran M.	Japan	N.Y.K.
Hansi	C'yingsha	G.F.E.
Wusueh	Hsinkong	B.&S.
Kiangting	C'kiakong	Foo Hwa
Lushan M.	Tsingtao	N.K.K.
Com. Paolini	Wenchow	I.C.R.N.

Yesterday's Departures

Name	*Flag*	*Despatcher*
Ranpura	Br.	Mackenzie
Aramis	Fr.	M.M.
Karsten	Ger.	Chin Dah
Haikong	Ger.	Keh Lee
Sandro Sandri	Ital.	W.T.K.
Talien	Jap.	Wan Woo
Tejo	Port.	I.C.R.N.
Sauerland	Ger.	H.-A.L.
Kiangsu	Br.	B.&S.
H.M.S. Tern	Br.	—
H.M.S. Decoy	Br.	—
Hukuken M.	Jap.	O.S.K.
Ruys	Neth.	J.C.J.L.
Harmatris	Br.	C.I.&E.
H. Kiangnan	Ger.	S. Guenter
Edwy R. Brown	Br.	S.V.O.C.

Men-of-War in Port

Name	*Flag*	*Type*	*Berthed*
Cricket	Br.	Gbt.	Y.P.D.W.
Mantis	Br.	Gbt.	Y.P.D.W.
Scorpion	Br.	Gbt.	B.N.B.
Augusta	Am.	Cr.	B.N.B.
Canopus	Am.	S/Motor	30a B.
Chaumont	Am.	Tr.	U.S.N.B.
Isabel	Am.	Stp.	U.S.N.B.
Luzon	Am.	Gbt.	U.S.N.B.
Sub. 36	Am.	Sub.	30a B.
Sub. 38	Am.	Sub.	30-30a B.
Sub. 40	Am.	Sub.	30a B.
F. Garnier	Fr.	Gbt.	F.N.B.
L. Picquet	Fr.	Cr.	F.N.B.
B. Colleoni	Itl.	Cr.	J.N.B.

Sections of the Harbour

1 North Chinese Bund to Kinleeyuen.
2 Kinleeyuen Wharf to Signal Station.
3 Signal Station to Custom House.
4 Customs Shed to Peking Road Jetty.
5 Peking Road Jetty to Old Dock.
6 Old Dock to S. & H. Wharf Flagstaff.
7 S. & H. Flagstaff to Old Ningpo.
8 Old Ningpo to Chinwangtao Jetty.
9 Chingwangtao to Waterworks Intake
10 Waterworks to Yanking Creek.
11 Yangking to Cosmopolitan Dock.
LOWER SECTION Cosmopolitan Dock to Woosung.

Wharves and Docks

S=Shanghai side. P=Pootung side.

APCGIW	A.P.C. Gough Is. Wharf	P LS.
APCLW	A.P.C. Lower Wharf	P 11
APCUW	A.P.C. Upper Wharf	P 10
BJ	Boyd's Jetty	P 6
CMCW	China Merchants' Central	S 5
CMEW	China Merchants' Eastern	P 10
CMLW	China Merchants' Lower	S 7
CNCBs	China Nav. Co. Buoys	S 2
CNCW	China Nav. Co. Wharf	S 2
CNPW	C.N. Co. Pootung Wharf	S 2
COCW	China Oil Co. Wharf	P LS.
CosD	Cosmopolitan Dock	P 11
CosDW	Cosmo. Dock Wharf	P 11
GJ	Garden Jetty	S 5
HSW	Hoong Shin Wharf Co.	P 1
HtsW	Hunt's Wharf	S 6
HWYK	Holt's Yang King	P 10
IntD	International Dock	P 11
IntDW	Int. Dock Wharf	P 11
JNJ	Japanese Naval Jetty	P 8
KLYBs	Kinleeyuen Buoys	S 1 & 2
KLYW	Kinleeyuen Wharf	S 1 & 2
KMAW	Kailan Wharf	P 10
KPW	Kaiyosha Pootung	P 10
KSD	Kiousin Dock	S1
KW	Kwanghua Oil Co.	P LS.
MBKUW	M.B.K. Upper Wharf	P 8
MBKW	M.B.K. Wharf	P 11
McKW	Mackenzie's Wharf	P 2
MW	Mollers' Wharves	S6
NKKW	Nisshin Kisen Whf.	P US
NSCW	Ningshao Co. Wharf	S 1
NYKMW	N.Y.K. Mail Wharf	S 5
NYKPW	N.Y.K. Pootung Wharf	P 10
OD	Old Dock	S 6
ONW	Old Ningpo Wharf	S 7 & 8
OSKYW	O.S.K. Yangtszepoo	S 8
OW	Outside Woosung	—
PWE	Pootung Wharf East, Ewo	P 9
PWW	Pootung Wharf West, Ewo	P 9
QA	Quarantine Anchorage	—
SHW	S'hai & H'kew Whf.	S 6 & 7
SOCW	Standard Oil Wharf	P LS.
TDW	Tai Dong Wharf	S 8
VOCW	Vacuum Oil Co. Wharf	P LS.
WIA	Woosung Inner Anchorage	—
WSW	Wayside Wharf	S 8
WTW	Watung Wharf	S 1
WW	Whangpoo Wharf	S 9
YPD	Yangtszepoo Dock	S 9
YPDW	Yangtszepoo Dock Whf.	S 9
YW	Yangtszepoo Wharf	P 10

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Post Office Notices

The following times apply to the Head Post Office, Szechuen Road Bridge. Earlier posting at Sub-Offices is needed.

TUESDAY, May 30.	*Per*	*Reg.*	*Ord.*
Tsingtao and Dairen	Hoten M.	*20.00	7.15
Amoy	Lushan M. x	13.30	14.00
Aust. N.Z. Manila S.S. India Suez Europe via Suez	Scharnhorst A	12.30	14.30
Hongkong and Canton	Scharnhorst	14.00	14.30
Aust. N.Z. and Manila	Emp. Canada	15.00	16.00
Hongkong and Canton	Emp. Canada	15.30	16.00
Kiangpei Offices via Lindienkong	Tejo	16.30	17.00
Swatow H'kong Haiphong	Wosang	19.30	20.00
Kwangtung	Wosang	19.30	20.00
Wenchow	C. Paolini	19.30	20.00
WEDNESDAY, May 31.			
Japan Korea and Formosa	Nagasaki M.	*20.00	7.15
Amoy and Hongkong	Szechuen	*20.00	7.15
Swatow and Hongkong	Yatshing	10.00	10.30
Kwangtung	Yatshing	10.00	10.30
Tsingtao Chefoo Tientsin	Fooshing	10.00	10.30
Nantung	Nantung M.	14.30	15.00
THURSDAY, June 1.			
Swatow and Hongkong	Taiyuan	*20.00	7.15
Kwangtung	Taiyuan	*20.00	7.15
Swatow and Hongkong	Tingsang	11.00	11.30
Kwangtung	Tingsang	11.00	11.30
Tsingtao	Taityu M. x	13.30	14.00
U.S.S.R. Europe via Siberia	Kaiping x	14.30	16.00
Chinwangtao	Kaiping x	15.30	16.00
Amoy H'kong Java Ports	Tjisalak BX	15.30	16.00
Japan (via Kobe) Central America Canal Zone	Niel Maersk CXZ	—	—

* The night before.
A Parcel mail for S.S., Ceylon, Italy, Holland, Germany and other countries, closes at 12.00 on 30th.
B Parcel mail for Netherlands India, closes at 12.00 on 1st.
C Parcel mail for Central America and Canal Zone, closes at 16.00 on 1st.
X Provisional time—subject to alterations.
Y Superscribed correspondence.
Z Parcel mail only.

Air Mails

Imperial Airways Service per ss. Scharnhorst, on May 30, at 1.30 p.m. for registered and at 2.30 p.m. for ordinary, Marseilles June 11, London June 12.

Pan American Airways Service per ss. Asia, on June 3, at 3 p.m. for registered and at 4 p.m. for ordinary, due San Francisco June 14.

Air France per ss. Empress of Canada, May 30, 3 p.m. for registered and 4 p.m. for ordinary, due Marseilles June 9, London June 10.

Neth. (K.L.M.) Air Mail Service (Bandoeng-Amsterdam) per steamer to Hongkong.

Royal Netherlands Indies' Airways K.N.I.L.M. (Saigon-Batavia-Sydney) per steamer to Hongkong.

Shanghai-Japan Air Mail Service: daily at 8 p.m. for registered and ordinary. Mails for America may be sent to-day by air mail to Japan for connection with ss. Empress of Asia leaving Yokohama on June 2.

Domestic Air Mail

Nanking per Shanghai-Nanking Air Line at 12.00, at Yuhang Road Sub-ffice at 11.30 a.m.

Hwaining and Hankow per Shanghai-Hankow Air Line daily at 10.30 p.m.

Ningsia, Shensi, Szechwan, Yunnan, Kweichow, Hupeh (Shasi and west) and west to Hongkong for the Hongkong-Chungking plane.

Light Train Mail

Via N.S.R. 9.30 a.m. and 10.30 p.m.

Kiangpei Offices west and north of Jukao 9.30 a.m. and 10.30 p.m.

Hangchow 11.30 a.m. and 10.30 p.m.

North Pinghan and Lunghai (east of Chenghsien) 9.30 a.m. and 10.30 p.m.

Wuhu, Hwaining, Hankow, Wuchang and Hanyang 9.30 a.m. and 10.30 p.m.

Ocean Mails for Europe and America.

Next steamer mails will be closed as follows:—

Scharnhorst, via Suez, May 30, due London June 25.
Aramis, via Suez, June 5, due London July 6.
President Coolidge, via Pacific, June 6, due London July 5.

Weather, Time and Tide

Tuesday, May 30, 1939 (12th day of 4th moon) — SICCAWEI

	May 28 16.00	May 28 21.00	May 29 4.00	May 29 9.00
Barometer inches	29.86	29.89	29.86	29.90
at 32 F. (variation for 24 hrs.)	+0.05	+0.05	+0.04	+0.01
at 32 F. (" " 12 hrs.)	+0.04	0.00	0.00	+0.01
Wind (direction)	ENE	ENE	ENE	ENE
" (miles per hour)	18.1	16.8	16.2	19.9
Temperature (Fahr.)	67.3°	64.0°	63.9°	64.6°
Humidity %	85	100	100	97
Nebulosity (0 to 10)	10	10	10	10
Rainfall inches	0.01	0.01	0.06	0.20

Siccawei Abridged Report May 28	Mean 1939	24 hrs. variation	66 years average
Barometer (mean 4 obs.)	29.86	+0.02	29.81
Temp. Min. 63.°0 Max. 70.7°	66.°8	—2.°7	69.°1
Total rainfall January to 1 midnight before last (inches)	13.14	0.06	14.65

Time and Tide	30/5	31/5	1/6	2/6	3/6
Sun rises at Shanghai	4.51	4.51	4.50	4.50	4.50
Sun sets at Shanghai	18.52	18.52	18.53	18.53	18.54
Moon rises at Shanghai	1.42	2.16	18.05	19.00	19.51
Moon sets at Shanghai	14.02	14.57	4.04	4.52	5.42
Flood makes Shai. 6 to 18	8.35	9.15	9.49	10.20	10.48
Ebb. makes Shai. 6 to 18	12.45	13.26	14.36	15.20	16.00
H.W. W'sung Bar 6 to 18	9.50	10.30	10.59	11.49	12.33
Ht. above LLW. (feet)	8.94	9.65	10.00	10.65	11.54

Vessels Discharging

CHINESE PRINCE. The m.v. Chinese Prince, from New York and Ports.—This vessel is now discharging all her cargo (except Opium and Munitions of War), at the Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf Co's Hunt's Wharf, Hongkew. Consignees are requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature, and take immediate delivery of their cargo, (Consignees of "Bulk Cargo, will further be required to send their representatives to the Wharf to verify the weights of such cargo whilst it is being landed). All claims against this vessel must be sent in within fourteen days from date of vessel's arrival, or they will not be recognized. All risk of Fire at the Wharf and Godowns to be borne by the Consignees of cargo. Examination of broken and ship-damaged cargo will be held at the Hunt's Wharf, on June 5, at 9 a.m., when Messrs. Paulsen & Bayes-Davy will be in attendance. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Lad., Agents. 30-5

SAUERLAND. From Hamburg, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, Genoa and via Ports.—This vessel is now discharging all her cargo, at the Shanghai & Hongkew Wharf, subject to the usual terms and conditions as shown on the Wharf Tariff. Consignees are requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature and take immediate delivery of their cargo. Consignees of "Bulk" cargo are further requested to send their representatives to the Wharf to verify the weights of such cargo whilst being landed. Damaged cargo will be examined at the Wharf on June 2, 1939, at 9.30 a.m., by the Surveyors, Tesdorff, Hannig & Co. No examination will be made after this date. All claims against this vessel must be sent in within fifteen days after the vessel's arrival. Claims sent in after this period will not be recognized. No Insurance will be effected. Hamburg-Amerika Linie Filiale Schanghai, 20 Canton Road. Tel. 18709. 30-5

GLENFINLAS. From London arrived on May 28, and is discharging her cargo at Holt's Wharf, Pootung. Consignees are requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature. Consignees of "Bulk Cargo" are further requested to send their representative to the Wharf to verify the weight of such cargo whilst being landed. Free storage period expires on June 6, 1939. Damaged cargo will be examined in the presence of a Customs Officer on Thursday, June 1, at 10 a.m. Claims must be presented within 15 days of vessel's arrival. No insurance effected. Butterfield & Swire, Inward Agents. 1-6

TYNDAREUS. From Vancouver arrived on May 28, and is discharging her cargo at Holt's Wharf, Pootung. Consignees are requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature. Consignees of "Bulk Cargo" are further requested to send their representative to the Wharf to verify the weight of such cargo whilst being landed. Free storage period expires on June 6, 1939. Damaged cargo will be examined in the presence of a Customs Officer on Saturday, June 3, at 10 a.m. Claims must be presented within 15 days of vessel's arrival. No insurance effected. Butterfield & Swire, Agents. 1-6

Going Home?

Remember to advise us of your home address to substitute the *North-China Herald* for the *North-China Daily News*. Including postage $9 per quarter to any address in Europe or America. Telephone 11055 (Circulation).

Vessels Arriving To-day

The following particulars in connection with vessels due to arrive to-day are based upon information available yesterday evening.

From **GDYNIA:** Antilochus, due 11 a.m. Holt's Wharf.

From **NEW YORK:** Lossiebank, due 7 a.m. Old Ningpo Wharf.

From **VANCOUVER:** Empress of Canada, with mail, due 11 a.m. Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf. Passengers expected at Customs Jetty 12.30 p.m.

From **NAGASAKI:** Nagasaki Maru, with mail, due 2 p.m. Wayside Wharf.

From **HONGKONG:** Shantung, due a.m. French Bund. Taiyuan, due 9 a.m. French Bund.

Due at Future Dates

All vessels are listed under their terminal port. The first date is that of the ship's departure from that port, and the second is the date she is due to arrive in Shanghai Where a ship's name is duplicated it indicates the port of call last visited.

EUROPE AND STRAITS

From GDYNIA

Teucer	2/5	26/6
Perseus	30/5	21/7

From COPENHAGEN

Danmark	1/3	31/5
Africa	1/4	13/6
Panama	1/5	4/7

From OSLO

Trianon	17/3	1/6
Triton	13/4	15/6
Peiping	27/4	17/6
Tarn	20/5	10/7
Ningpo	27/5	17/7

From HAMBURG

Oder	13/5	27/6
Tarn	29/5	10/7
Grootekerk	27/5	15/7

From BREMEN

Preussen	18/4	9/6
Leverkusen	2/5	24/6
Rheinland	16/5	3/7
Burgenland	30/5	19/7

From ROTTERDAM

Rheinland	25/5	3/7
Tarn	25/5	10/7

From ANTWERP

Neckar	20/4	5/6
Coburg	4/5	5/6
Zuiderkerk	17/4	10/6
Glengarry	15/4	11/6
Glenearn	29/4	24/6
Oder	17/5	27/6
Glenogle	13/5	9/7
Grootekerk	22/5	15/7
Denbighshire	27/5	22/7

From GLASGOW

Deucalion	22/4	8/6
Patroclus	6/5	22/6
Memnon	20/5	6/7

From LIVERPOOL

Lycaon	22/4	8/6
Patroclus	13/5	22/6
Eumaeus	20/5	5/7
Memnon	27/5	6/7

From LONDON

Behar	15/4	2/6
Yasukuni M.	28/4	2/6
Rawalpindi	5/5	11/6
Soudan	29/4	11/6
Calchas	6/5	16/6
Kasima M.	12/5	20/6
Patroclus	19/5	22/6
Chitral	19/5	25/6
Hakone M.	26/5	3/7
Glenogle	27/5	9/7
Burdwan	27/5	10/7

From MARSEILLES

Athos II	12/5	9/6
Mar. Joffre	26/5	23/6
Chitral	27/5	25/6

From TRIESTE

C. Verde	10/5	4/6
Volpi	30/4	20/6
Cortellazzo	25/5	12/7

From PORT SAID

Coburg	13/5	5/6
Athos II	16/5	9/6
Peiping	16/5	17/6
Mar. Joffre	30/5	23/6
Panama	30/5	4/7

From SUEZ

Kasima M.	24/5	20/6
Leverkusen	25/5	24/6
Glennearn	25/5	24/6
Teucer	23/5	26/6

From KARACHI

Eihuku M.	3/5	1/6
Monteplana	4/5	4/6
Volpi	20/5	20/6

From COLOMBO

Athos II	26/5	9/6
Soudan	26/5	11/6
Rawalpindi	28/5	11/6
Triton	26/5	15/6

From PENANG

Glengarry	27/5	11/6

From SINGAPORE

Trianon	4/5	1/6
Yasukuni M.	29/5	2/6
C. Verde	29/5	4/6
Neckar	19/5	5/6
Lycaon	25/5	8/6
Deucalion	28/5	8/6
Preussen	27/5	9/6
Zuiderkerk	27/5	10/6
Africa	22/5	13/6

From SOERABAIA

Tjisaroea	15/5	1/6
Tjinegara	19/5	3/6
Tjibadak	29/5	15/6

From MANILA

Niel Maersk	24/5	31/5
Nankin	30/5	8/6

From HONGKONG

See "China Ports" below.

AMERICA AND JAPAN

From NEW YORK

Silveryew	24/4	9/6
G. Maersk	25/4	10/6
C. of Derby	18/4	13/6
Grete Maersk	10/5	24/6
Slesvig	28/5	26/6
Eskbank	6/5	4/7
Silverwalnut	23/5	7/7
H. Maersk	25/5	10/7
Glaucus	26/5	18/7

From SAVANNAH

Silverwalnut	26/5	7

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June and August Sailing

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A	£88	£154
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C	£64	£112

Sailings to EUROPE and UNITED KINGDOM Ports

C	AGAMEMNON	June 10	M'lles, Casablanca, London, R'dam, H'burg and Glasgow
C	LAOMEDON	June 2	Liverpool, Bromborough and Glasgow.
A	SARPEDON	June 24	M'lles, London, Rotterdam and Glasgow
C	DEUCALION	July 8	M'lles, Casablanca, London, R'dam, H'burg and Glasgow
	ANTILOCHUS	July 18	Havre, Liverpool and Bromborough.
A	PATROCLUS	July 22	M'lles, London, Rotterdam and Glasgow

A monthly service is also maintained from Hongkong and Japan to Pacific Coast

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(Australian Newspapers on File).

Steamers	Leaves Hongkong	Leaves Manila	Due Sydney
CHANGTE	June 12	June 15	June 30
TAIPING	July 14	July 17	Aug. 2
CHANGTE	Aug. 12	Aug. 15	Aug. 31
TAIPING	Sept. 11	Sept. 14	Sept. 29

AGENTS

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ms. BOISSEVAIN	From Shanghai	June	26, 1939
	From Hongkong	July	6, 1939
ms. TEGELBERG	From Shanghai	July	24, 1939
	From Hongkong	Aug.	3, 1939

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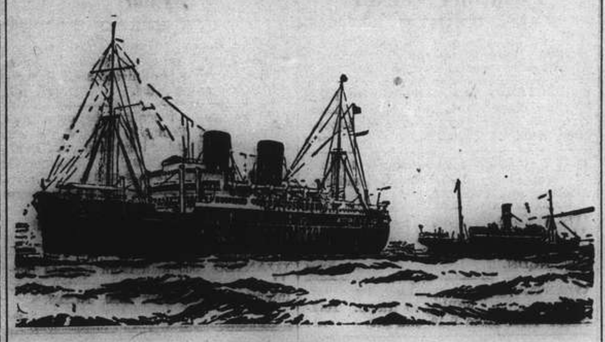

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		From Shanghai	Tonnage
June	6	RANCHI	17,000
	13 ‡*BHUTAN		6,100
	20	RANPURA	17,000
	27 ‡*BEHAR		6,100
July	4	RAWALPINDI	17,000
	11 *SOUDAN		6,700
	18	CHITRAL	15,000

		From Shanghai	Tonnage
Aug.	1	CORFU	15,000
	15	CANTON	16,000
	29	CARTHAGE	15,000

*Cargo only; calling at Casablanca, Havre, Hull, Hamburg, Rotterdam and Antwerp.
‡Calls at Port Sudan

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO.
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SIRDHANA		June 3
SHIRALA	May 31	June 17

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Steamers	Commanders	Lv. Shanghai via Japan	Leaves Hongkong	Arrives Sydney
TANDA	M. B. Skinner		June 3	June 22
NANKIN	E. T. Pilcher	June 9	June 30	July 19
NELLORE	H. C. Stratford	July 11	Aug. 4	Aug. 23

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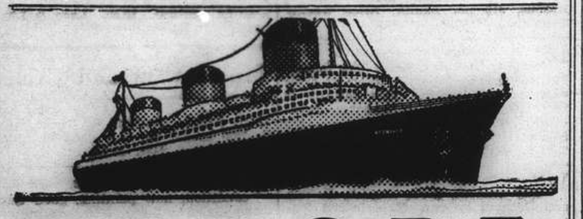
SHANGHAI Arrive	SHANGHAI Leave	Arrive Kobe	STEAMERS	Leave Kobe	SHANGHAI Arrive	SHANGHAI Leave for Marseilles
May 26	May 29	May 31	Aramis	June 3	June 5	June 6
June 9	June 12	June 14	Athos II	June 17	June 19	June 20
June 27	June 30	July 2	Chenonceaux	July 4	July 6	July 7
July 7	July 10	July 12	Felix Roussel	July 15	July 17	July 18
July 21	July 24	July 26	MAREC. JOFFRE	July 29	July 31	Aug. 1

FREIGHT SERVICE
ss. SIKIANG .... will arrive at Shanghai about June 10 and will sail for Kobe on the same day



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Sailings from Shanghai to Europe:

mv. DUISBURG	June 15 1939.	Genoa, Rotterdam, Hamburg.
mv. SAUERLAND	July 2 1939.	Genoa, Rotterdam, Hamburg.

Outward vessels latest movements:

			Due Shanghai
ss. PREUSSEN	Passed Suez	May 12	June 9
mv. LEVERKUSEN	Passed Suez	May 25	June 24
mv. RHEINLAND	Left Rotterdam	May 25	July 3

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ss. CONTE VERDE
will leave Shanghai on June 7, at 11 a.m.
from Shanghai & Hongkew Wharf for
BRINDISI, VENICE AND TRIESTE
via Hongkong, Manila, Singapore, Colombo, Bombay and Port Said
Tenders conveying passengers on board will leave Customs Jetty on June 7 at 9 a.m.
Hand packages only will be accepted by tender.
Heavy luggage must be sent to Messrs. Marden & Co., Ltd., Race Course Market Godown, Corner of Myburgh and Burkill Roads, where it will be accepted during office hours. FROM June 5 to June 6 at noon the latest.
No nailed cases will be accepted unless escorted by a Customs Permit, obtainable through Messrs. Marden against payment of a small fee.

For Further Particulars Apply to:
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Telephone 16885 26 The Bund Telegr. LLOYDIANO

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INWARDS:
GLENFINLAS, In Port
Sails for Japan Ports on May 30
HOMEWARDS: Due to sail from Shanghai
GLENSHIEL, June 8
London, Rotterdam, Hamburg and Antwerp, via Hongkong and Straits
Loading dates approximate and subject to alteration without notice

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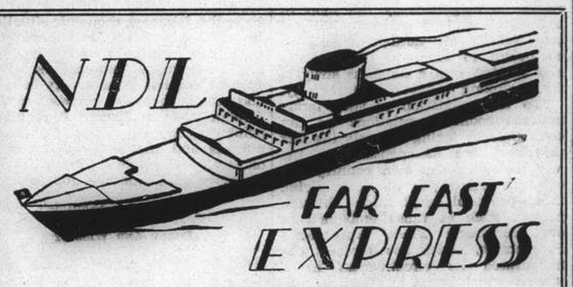

ss. SCHARNHORST
will sail for
Genoa, Barcelona, Southampton, Rotterdam, Bremen (and Hamburg)
via Hongkong, Manila, Singapore, Belawan, Colombo, Port Said
on Tuesday, May 30, 1939, at 5 p.m.
from the Shanghai & Hongkew Wharf, Broadway.
Embarkation: Tuesday, May 30 at 3 p.m. sharp by Tender SCOT I from the Customs Jetty.
No heavy baggage will be accepted on the tender.
Passengers are notified that they may embark directly at the Shanghai & Hongkew Wharf, Broadway on Tuesday, May 30, between 2 and 4 p.m. at the latest.

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...AND BY ALL MEANS
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EMPRESS OF CANADA
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HONGKONG and MANILA
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5.30 a.m. WEDNESDAY—May 31

TENDER SERVICE

Leaves Customs Jetty		Leave Ship
6 p.m.	Tuesday May 30	7 p.m.
11 p.m. (Last Tender)	Tuesday, May 30	—

	Leave Shanghai	Arrive Hongkong	Arrive Manila
Empress of Canada	May 31	June 2	June 4
Empress of Russia	June 13	June 15	June 17

Steamer	S'hai Leave	N'saki Leave	Kobe Leave	Y'hama Leave	H'lulu Leave	Victoria Vancouver Arrive
Empress of Canada	June 11	—	June 14	June 16	June 23	June 28
Empress of Russia	June 25	June 27	June 29	July 1	—	July 10
Empress of Japan	July 9	—	July 12	July 14	July 20	July 25

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	Arrival.	Departure.
ss. HOTEN MARU	May 28	May 30 at 9 a.m.
ss. TSINGTAO MARU	May 31	June 2 at 9 a.m.
ss. DAIREN MARU	June 2	June 4 at 9 a.m.
ss. HOTEN MARU	June 5	June 7 at 9 a.m.
ss. TSINGTAO MARU	June 8	June 10 at 9 a.m.
ss. DAIREN MARU	June 11	June 13 at 9 a.m.

SHANGHAI-TSINGTAO-TIENTSIN-DAIREN LINE
(Freight only)
ss. KOGA MARU ..... June 2
ss. HAKKA MARU ..... June 14

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For Keelung and Amoy
HUKUKEN MARU .... May 29
HUKUKEN MARU .... June 11
For Keelung and Takao
TYOSA MARU ..... June 6
TYOSA MARU ..... June 19
Hongkong Sailings
For South America via S. Africa
BUENOS AIRES MARU June 22
ARGENTINA MARU ... July 19
For South America via E. & S. Africa
MANILA MARU ..... June 2
AFRICA MARU ..... July 7
For Bombay
MELBOURNE MARU .. June 17
*MANSEI MARU ..... July 5

Keelung & Nagasaki Sailings
For Haiphong, Saigon and Bangkok
BANGKOK MARU ..... June 3
For Manila, Cebu and Davao
GANGES MARU ..... June 4
TAKAO MARU ..... June 24
Kobe Sailings
For New York via Panama Canal
*TOSAN MARU ..... June 13
For European Ports via New York
*KINAI MARU ..... June 24
*TOKAI MARU ..... June 8
For Australia and New Zealand
SYDNEY MARU ..... May 30
TOKYO MARU ..... June 29
For West Africa
*SYUNKO MARU ..... July 12
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East Asiatic Co. Ld.
of Copenhagen
Outwards from European Continental Ports

	Due	Sails	For
ms. DANMARK	May 30	May 31	Japan Ports
ms. AFRIKA	June 13	June 14	Japan Ports

Homewards
Port Said, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Hamburg and Copenhagen

ms. ASIA .. .. loading June 3

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Isolation Policy Impossible, Says Mr. Cordell Hull

U.S. Secretary of State Stresses Dangers of War; America Cannot Be Self-sufficient

Chicago, May 29.

THE Secretary of State, Mr. Cordell Hull, denounced American dreams of isolation in an historic speech last night and warned the United States that efforts to attain national self-sufficiency would inevitably lead to strict regimentation of all citizens.

"There is no more disastrous illusion than the thought that a policy of national isolation will make it easier for us to solve our great domestic problems," he said. "Exactly the reverse is true in these perilous times. Violence and the threat of violence haunt the world."

Mr. Hull said that war today would be an incomparably greater menace to world progress than it has ever been in the past. He said responsibility without parallel rests on those national leaders who proclaim their readiness to employ the instrument of armed force to attain their aims.

"These are perilous times in the lives of individuals and of nations," Mr. Hull said. "Violence and threats of violence haunt the world. Again, as unfortunately on so many occasions in the past, one of the most exalted aims of civilization and progress—the banishment of brute force as the arbiter of relations among nations—is being subjected to strident and powerful challenge. Within nations many long established institutions and concepts of political and social organization are also being subjected to challenge; while economic difficulties, some of the unprecedented in character, continue to press for solution. Tonight I should like to discuss with you the bearing of the important phases of our international relations upon some of fundamental problems which we face at home.

Hopes for Peace Dim

"Only two decades have passed since guns were stilled in the greatest armed conflict of history. At the conclusion of that cruel ordeal with its incalculable human material and moral devastation, it was the passionate hope and desire of men and women everywhere that such tragedy should never again be re-enacted.

"It is appalling to contemplate how quickly and how widely the lessons of so recent a past seem to have been forgotten; how soon again the voices of national leaders are raised in several parts of the world in glorification of war and in deprecation of the blessings of enduring peace.

"Overwhelmingly men and women in every country of the world yearn today for a peaceful existence devoted to promotion of human welfare through increasing mastery of man over the forces of nature, uninterrupted and unretarded by recurrent catastrophies of armed strife. War is today an incomparably greater menace to progress than it has ever been in the past. Responsibility without parallel rests therefore upon those national leaders who proclaim their readiness to employ the instrument of armed force for the attainment of their aims, and who thereby compel nations which are threatened by their actions to face the tragic choice of surrender or armed defense.

"The situation thus created contains the monstrous possibility that millions of human lives, as well as the substance and creative genius of the nations involved, may again be sacrificed on the altar of military conquest. Even if the supreme disaster of war should be avoided, the gigantic waste of human energies and material resources involved in the widespread construction of armaments on the present scale must inevitably exact a fearful toll in general economic and social deterioration throughout the world. The result can only be to put many nations on drastically reduced rations of civilized existence for a long time to come.

War Not Inevitable

"We cannot accept the agrument that because in the past many controversies among nations resulted in a clash of armed forces the scourge of war must for ever be an inescapable reality of international relations.

"In the face of difficulties scarcely less discouraging, men have successfully grappled with many of the great scourges by which they have been beset. Why should war—the greatest of these—be regarded as incapable of eradication?

"This is the season of the year when we in this country decorate the graves and monuments of our heroic dead. We honour those who fell in the various wars in which our nation has been engaged for the supreme personal sacrifice they made. But we shall be untrue to their memory if, in honouring them, we fail to make two all important resolutions: to be as loyal as they were to our country; and to spare no effort within our power to create conditions under which there will no longer be places on this earth for the kind of purgatory through which they had to pass.

"The sacrifice made throughout history in countries' armed conflicts will have been wasted indeed if it does not serve as a constant reminder to all of us everywhere of the tragic cost of war for vanquished and victor alike; and of the desperate need, if civilization and progress are to continue, to find other and more constructive means of adjusting differences and grievances among nations. Such means of pacific settlement, tested both by reason and by experience, exist; their ultimate success is inevitable unless outworn doctrines of bygone ages are permitted to supplant concern for the welfare of human beings as the aim of statesmanship.

Problems Ahead

"Against this background of troubled world conditions, problems of the utmost gravity confront us in this country. Some of these arise out of our own domestic conditions; others grow out of our relations with other nations. The two sets of problems are in many vital respects interdependent.

"Their solution, as I have indicated on many occasions, requires the fullest practicable development of our domestic economy combined with appropriate policies in the field of foreign relations.

"I can perhaps best illustrate this interdependency by reference to some of the problems involved in the preservation and advancement of those things which we Americans prize as the basis of our way to life. Among those things there are two which in my opinion are fundamental and vital to all the rest.

"The first is that every citizen is entitled to a fair chance to earn a decent living for himself and his family, to give his children a good start in life and to face his declining years free from the spectre of poverty and want. In view of the resources with which this country is endowed, and of the great forward strides that already have been made, it is within our power to build to nation in which every citizen willing to work will be able to enjoy a rising standard of living and an adequate measure of economic security.

Freedom Essential

"Second, the true ends of social justice can be achieved only in conditions of individual freedom under law through the operations of institutions of popular government. It is true that a measure of economic security is possible without freedom of the individual. But that is the security of serfdom. Even without its moral and spiritual degradation, this type of security is subject to enormous limitations in the degree of individual well being which it provides. It leaves too little scope for the human spirit, for individual initiative, free enterprise, willingness to face risks and readiness to engage in voluntary cooperation for the commond good. These are the most powerful motive forces of progress; they are attributes of free men banded together in voluntarily accepted and self imposed social discipline—not of men held by fear of brute force.

"This ideal is a distinctive part of our national heritage. Our country was reclaimed from the wilderness by men and women who sought to establish on its vast expanses conditions of life under which new pathways of progress would be blazed. The long American experience represents the fullest demonstration yet available that the welfare and security of the individual—and therefore the progress and well being of the nation of which he is a part—are individually bound up with the enjoyment by every citizen of the greatest practicable measure of personal freedom under law, and of true equality of economic opportunity.

Long Process

"The process of attaining these objectives is long and arduous. In the course of our national existence, we have made marked advances in that direction. But each step forward brings with it new needs and new problems which must be met successfully if we are to advance. The manner in which a nation fulfils these needs is the true measure of its physical, intellectual, and spritual vicility.

"Our great tasks in the past were in the spheres of physical settlement and of a search for means of multiplying our powers of physical production. These tasks we have largely accomplished. The initiative and labour of the pioneer have brought the art of civilization to every corner of the land. The ingenuity of the inventor and the technician, the enterprise of the business man, the industry of the worker and the farmer have created in this country a productive equipment thoroughly adequate to supply the present needs of our people and thoroughly capable of further expansion to supply our future needs.

"But these very developments have brought with them new complexities and new problems. Our economic structure under present conditions functions as a complicated and intricate mechanism.

"Our great task today is to perfect our social and economic organization to meet the increasingly complex conditions of modern life. For this, new types of co-operation and accommodation are required between region and region, between group and group and between individual and individual—for the greater benefit of all. New duties and new responsibilities are imposed upon our Government.

"We are determined that all these purposes shall be carried out by using to the full our traditional processes of popular government. As I have already stated, it is my firm conviction that all this cannot be accomplished except under conditions in which the individual will enjoy the greatest practicable measure of freedom under law.

Isolation Impossible

At a time when pressing problems confront us at home, it is sometimes thought that preoccupation with our country's international relations and with developments outside our frontiers is an unnecessary dissipation of national energy. From this plausible error, as much as from any other source, springs the advocacy of national isolation which is frequently heard in this country.

"There is no more disastrous illusion than the thought that a policy of national isolation would make it easier for us to solve our great domestic problems. The exact reverse is true.

"Great as are the material resources with which our country is endowed, they are not sufficient to enable us as a nation to meet the needs of our people on the level of well being to which we aspire. Today we supplement our own resources by imports from abroad, some of which, like rubber, tin, manganese, though small in relative volume, are essential to the functioning of our greatest national industries.

"Some of the things we now purchase in other countries we can perhaps produce domestically, but at a much higher cost in terms of economic effort than is required for the production of exports with which we now buy these foreign products. For others we can develop substitutes of inferior quality and again at a relatively higher cost. Still others, we cannot produce at all, and if we did not import them we would have to do without them altogether. In each case the net result would be a decline of our national efficiency, and, consequently, an inexorable lowering in the level of satisfaction of our people's wants.

"By dispensing with imports we would necessarily lose foreign markets for our exportable surpluses. Those branches of our production in farming, mining, and manufacturing industry—which are now geared to an output in excess of what can be absorbed in the domestic market—would be forced into a drastic curtailment of their productive capacity. The resulting impairment of their capital investment wound be a net loss to our national economy. Millions of workers would be deprived the loss of foreign markets; they would have to be shifted into other fields of activity, or else be supported by public relief. Reduction of surplus producing branches of our national economic activity to the dimensions of the domestic market requirements would neccessitate a long, painful and costly process of readjustment. All these burdens would fall upon the entire national economy. The result of the whole process would be to lower still further our standards of living

"Readjustment would be an undertaking of such magnitude that it could not possibly be accomplished without far reaching intervention on the part of Government, with dangerous social effects.

"Regimentation in practically every phase of national life would be the inevitable consequences. One need only to look at the experience of the new countries which have attempted to reorganize themselves on basis of its partial self-sufficiency to realize what the character, scope, and results of such regimentation would probably be.

Domestic Difficulties Aggravated

"These would be some of the consequences of a policy of national isolation carried to its ultimate conclusion. Any move in the direction of isolation must necessarily have the same results in varying degrees. Far from facilitating the solution of our domestic problems, a policy of national isolation, or even a movement toward such a policy, would aggravate the very difficulties with which we are now confronted. It would, moreover, put into jeopardy precisely those institutions of free enterprise and individual freedom, the maintenance of which alone holds, a promise of success in solving our great problems.

"Some argue in favour of national isolation from another point of view—namely, that by withdrawing from normal relations with other nations we can insure for ourselves freedom from risk of embroilment in war. Here again the exact reverse is true.

"No country can insure peace for itself by merely proclaiming its desire for peace when there are in the world nations willing to challenge and fight other nations to gain by force what they covet. When such is the case, peace can be asssured only at the price of abject surrender to the challenger. One would have to be blind to obvious facts to indulge in the belief that the existence of such potential international challengers is not today a stark reality.

"It is not through a policy of isolation but rather through supplementing our domestic efforts by playing our appropriate role as a member of the family of nations that we can hope to solve the problems which confront us today within our own frontiers. That role has two essential aspects.

"The first is concerned with the maintenance of world order under law as the sole effective instrumentality for the preservation of and application of enduring peace. Such world order calls for acceptance and application by nations of certain basic principles of justice and fair dealing in civilized international relations, respect for national independence and sovereignty, scrupulous observance of international obligations, willingness to adjust all international disputes solely by pacific means. To the establishment of such world order we can contribute by our own firm adherence to these principles; by using our moral influence to induce other nations to give them their adherence; by co-operation in all peaceful efforts to give practical reality to the application of these principles; by maintaining our strength and our courage to the end that no nation will be tempted to challenge anywhere our vital national interests.

Economic Relations

"The second aspect of our role in foreign affairs is concerned with the promotion of sound and healthy international economic relations as an indispensable foundation of world order under law and therefore of enduring peace. Today the well being of every nation increases in proportion as its citizens have peaceful access to the resources of the world rather then merely to those within its own frontiers. Such access is possible only through mutually beneficial trade, and through all those other innumerable international relationships which have already enriched so magnificently the lives of individuals and of nations. Without such access, all nations would be compelled to dissipate their efforts and substance in a hopeless struggle for shrinking economic opportunity.

"To the promotion of such international economic relations we can contribute by facing squarely the fact that they are indispensable to the well being of our own country and of every country; by ourselves giving them practical application through policies such as those embodied in our Reciprocal Trade Agreements Programme, which has already demonstrated its effectiveness as a powerful instrument of action in that direction; by being ready to extend our policy and action along every practicable line that holds a promise of strengthening the foundation of peace through mutually advantageous economic relationships among nations.

"The goal of an America such as I have envisaged—a country at peace within and without, in which all citizens will enjoy economic security under conditions of orderly freedom for the individual—may best be reached by a two—fold programme covering both domestic and international problems.

"Concentration on one to the exclusion of the other—whichever of the two we might choose—could not by itself bring the desired results. Action on both fronts is essential. The means of action on both fronts are at our disposal. Our task is to use them with vigor and determination, with clear thought, with faith in our ability to win through to our desired objectives.—United Press.

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Counterfeit Gang Arrested

Palestine Police Trace Leadership to Clerk in Their Own Force

Jerusalem, May 29.

Palestine police, who have been searching for three years for a gang of counterfeiters, were dismayed by the discovery that one of the alleged leaders was a police paymaster's clerk.

They say that the clerk, an Arab named Wadi Deeb, issued bogus money in police pay envelopes.

Six persons have been arrested in the round-up of the gang which is said to have issued approximately 40,000 Palestine pounds, in counterfeit money.

Policy say the brains of the gang was Alfred Cooper, the only German Christian resident in Palestine, who became a Palestine subject before the alleged forgeries started.

The arrest of Cooper and Deeb followed upon the investigation of the actions of an Arab Christian girl named Victoria Salha. She was travelling by car to Syria, via Trans-Jordan, and police suspected she might be a secret agent of a foreign power or the Arab rebels. When they arrested her they are alleged to have found 500 one-pound counterfeit notes.

Police took her to her Jerusalem dwelling and a British detective sergeant was surprised to see a photograph of Deeb in an expensive silver frame.

"Brother in America"

The sergeant asked about his identity, and the girl, it is alleged, after some hesitation declared it was the picture of her brother in America.

Growing suspicious, the officer opened the frame and at the back found a loving greeting from the clerk. A further search, police say disclosed a personal file belonging to the clerk in the girl's linen.

Deeb was arrested within an hour and his house searched. There a promissory note to his order from Cooper led police to seek Cooper's quarters. When these were searched police said they found all the paraphernalia necessary for counterfeiting notes of one, five and ten pound denominations.

The three, on examination, were said to have admitted the charges which were preferred against them. All three were remanded in custody pending further inquiries.

Police say that Cooper's wife stated that her husband had been active for three years at his trade, and that Cooper himself provided the estimate of 40,000 pounds which had been circulated.

Subsequently three more persons were arrested, including one in Tel-Aviv, who refused to reveal the source of 18 counterfeit notes which he possessed.—United Press.

Italian Airmen Not to Leave Spain Yet

Rome, May 28.

Italian airmen will not leave Spain with the rest of the legionaries, who are to depart on Wednesday, May 13, it was stated here today.

Officers, non-commissioned officers and privates of the legionary air force will remain until June 6, when they will embark for home at Sevilla or Cadiz only after turning in their planes to the Spanish authorities.—Havas.

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"Deficiency of information in Japanese English-language newspapers is completed very successfully by an English newspaper in Kobe **The Japan Chronicle** . . on its pages can often be found criticisms of the political and economic actions of the Japanese Government and various other information which gives the opportunity to observe and to analyse the Japanese economic situation. In addition to the usual material obtainable from all the Japanese English-language newspapers. The **Japan Chronicle** gives a very detailed and comprehensive review of the foreign trade of Japan. It regularly prints statistics pertaining to Japanese exports and the state of the home market."—*Extracts from U.S.S.R. Chamber of Commerce Journal.*

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Positions Vacant

Do not enclose original testimonials when replying to advertisements. Copies answer the same purpose.

SECRETARY/typist, Eurasian, for part-time office work required. Please state the salary expected and experience. Box 4433, NCDN. -7550

LADY teacher for advanced English required by high school graduate. Address Box 4432, NCDN. -7547

WANTED young lady, able to speak, read and write English/German. With butchery shop experience. Box 4418, NCDN. -7504

WANTED, English-speaking, experienced nurse. Willing to travel. Telephone 70697 from 9-10 and 2-3. -7489

WANTED: smart Chinese salesmen with engineering experience. State age, salary wanted, etc. Box 4399, NCDN. -7467

OUR correspondence course of training in elementary practical bookkeeping has proved to be the most popular of all our commercial courses. No previous knowledge of the subject is assumed, and the student is assured of receiving a thorough grounding in Double Entry Bookkeeping on sound lines and by correct modern methods. Payment by easy instalments. Textbook free. British School of Accountancy, 264 Kiangse Road, Telephone 14967, J. Webster Watts (Chartered Accountant), Principal. -6091

LARGE local company has a vacancy for a qualified Chinese engineer, must have recognized technical qualifications, also had practical experience in the building construction and equipment including air-conditioning installation. Applications together with particulars of age, qualifications and experience to be sent to Box 4392, NCDN. 13089

Positions Wanted

Advertisements under this heading only are accepted at the rate of four dollar cents per word per insertion, with a minimum charge of $0.65.

EUROPEAN, aged 18, English and German-speaking, perfect in spinning and weaving, technical school graduate, with excellent certificates, seeks position in wool or cotton manufactory. Address Box 4306, NCDN. -7330

FAST, accurate, male stenographer, thoroughly experienced, seeks position. Perfect English, etc. Salary $185. Box 4410, NCDN. -7493

EUROPEAN chauffeur wants position. Telephone 76475. -7537

EXPERIENCED young Chinese, with knowledge of English, bookkeeping and typing, seeks position. Salary $35. Address Box 4414, NCDN. -7416

WHAT chances for a job? Stenographer ready, willing and able. Some experience. Will accept moderate salary for a start. Box 4415, NCDN. -7498

RELIABLE Chinese, 25, single, of good personality, desires evening hours position as booking clerk, typist, cashier, translator or correspondent at theatre, canidrome, hotel, dancing hall, club, association or any reliable concern. Hours between 6 p.m. and 11 p.m. Thorough knowledge English and experienced. High references. Box 4424, NCDN. -7520

AMERICAN, 31, versatile, capable, intelligent, seeks connection. Has extensive supervisory experience and knows salesmanship. Box 4378, NCDN. -7434

YOUNG Chinese lady, expert secretary-stenographer, intelligent, wideawake, speedy, desires immediate position. Excellent references. Box 4216, NCDN. -7100

EXPERIENCED secretary-stenographer with excellent references, requires position. Hardworking and intelligent. Moderate salary. Box 4369, NCDN. -7418

YOUNG man, university and commercial academy education, speaking English, French and German, seeks position in commercial firm. Excellent references. Salary no object. Address Box 4354, NCDN. -7312

Educational

ADVANCED student desires French lessons from certified teacher. Address Box 4412, NCDN. -7495

BRUSH up your English and French, German diplomaed lady-teacher gives lessons; piano also. Write to Mrs. Prager, 855 North Szechuen Road, Room 5. 7524

WELL-educated Chinese lady speaking English, French, gives Chinese lessons, $15 per month, twice weekly Telephone 77190. -7193

LEARN shorthand, typewriting, bookkeeping and English at The Shanghai Business College, the foremost business training centre. Past records of successes unequalled in Shanghai. Principal: S. C. Potter, F.C.C.A. 320 Szechuen Road (Arnhold Building). Telephone 17733. 12379

WELL-educated young man, university student, gives English, French and German lessons. Experienced teacher. Address Box 4355, NCDN. -7312

FRENCH, German, conversation, writing, for young people and adults, by former head-master, Professor Karo, 95 Wayside. -7092

GREGG Shorthand, the surest and quickest route to best paying positions in Shanghai. Classes limited. Apply now. Special summer course in touch typewriting for youngsters now enrolling. Gregg School of Business, Mrs. Carole Stewart, B. A., Director. 55 Yuen-Ming-Yuen Road. 12678

Business Opportunities

WANT to buy or to hire, boarding house (10-12 rooms). No agent. Offers as soon as possible to Box 4413, NCDN. -7497

LADY wishes meet gentleman of means, to develop lucrative business, please address Box 4411, NCDN. -7494

10,000/$20,000 available for profitable business. General Investment Co., 120 Jinkee Road. -7529

FOREIGN bristles expert, with best connections to American and European market, seeks cooperation with reliable exporter. Address Box 4437, NCDN. -7556

Agencies

AUSTRALIAN businessman, at present in Shanghai, prepared to represent Chinese manufacturers for Australian and New Zealand markets. Box 4439, NCDN. 13102

Wanted to Purchase

WANTED to purchase, new or second-hand Universal Trade Code with Tanner's Council Edition, also Bentley's 2nd. Phrase. Address Box 4419, NCDN. -7509

Lost

LOST, Bobby, white Pekinese-type poodle, Fraser/Great Western Road. Finder please communicate 35-A Brenan Road, Telephone 21798. -7501

ON Saturday morning, between Embankment Building and Weihaiwei Road, small leather key case with keys. Finder please return to Box 4425, NCDN. Reward if necessary. -7521

Mortgages and Loans

WANTED $800 loan from private person. Can furnish a guarantee. Good interest. Reply Box 4349, NCDN. -7390

Radios

NEWEST, streamlined 1939 guaranteed American "Little Minx" Radios $87.50. Marvellous volume, beauty and value. American Radio Equipment Co., 55 Yuen-Ming-Yuen Road. 13095

FOR radio repair call International Radio Service, 9 Cardinal Mercier, Telephone 75897. -8708

RADIOS promptly repaired. Telephone 13750. Ask for Mr. Stewart. Complete service Philco, Zenith, Westinghouse, all leading makes. Oldest, best equipped in Shanghai. American Radio Equipment Co. 12477

BRAND-NEW RCA-Victor model 9U radio phonograph. 5-bands all-wave. Automatic record changer. Sacrificing price $985. Radio Corporation of Asia. -7443

Miscellaneous

PRIVATE lawn tennis club near Bubbling Well and Yuyuen Road, is taking few outside members for the season. Telephone between 1-2 p.m. 75059. -7212

TYPEWRITERS, cash registers and adding machine repairs by factory trained mechanic. Authorized Hermes Baby and Standard typewriter dealers. Business Machine Co., 9A Central Road, Telephone 14292. -7449

BOUGHT and sold. Furniture, household equipment, refrigerators. Gustav Feiner, 306 Route Bourgeat. Telephone 73597. -6936

$2 RESTRINGING racket by expert with quality gut. H. Lee & Co., Ltd., 238 Nanking Road, Telephone 16788. -7290

Personal

WELL-educated Chinese gentleman, wishes to meet English or American gentleman for friendship. Address Box 4422, NCDN. -7513

ADVERTISER would like to meet people interested in Basic English. Replies Box 4374, NCDN. 13069

For Sale—Miscellaneous

LEICA IIIA for sale, new. No brokers. Address Box 4438, NCDN. -7557

CONTENTS of house for sale. Four-piece Chesterfield, bedroom, suites, Refrigerator. Kitchen equipment. Sundries. No dealers. Telephone 20885. -7505

GRAMOPHONE, all electric, 110/220 volts, good condition and nice tone. $120. Telephone 20397 for demonstration. -7491

LEICA IIIa including some equipment and enlargement apparatus. No brokers. Box 4417, NCDN. -7503

NICK'S second-hand furniture store. Buying and selling new and second-hand furniture, household effects. 146A Route des Sœurs (inside). Telephone 73937. -6013

BURROUGHES & Watts full-size billiard table for sale, in first-class condition, with accessories. Address Box 3657, NCDN. 12662

SHIRTS. Made to measure. Guaranteed fast colour. English Cellular, $7.50; Duro, $8.50; Tootal, $12.50. Razon's, Central Road. 12603

1,000 odd pieces ladies linen handkerchiefs, 25 cents. Come early for better choice. Lace & Linen Syndicate. 114 Peking Road. 13049

MOSAIC pillow cases, $1.70 pair. Gentlemen's handkerchiefs, $2.10 doz. Applique bridge sets, 70 cents. Lace gloves, 25 colours, 35 cents. 54-in. crash x-stitch tea-sets, $9.50. Lace & Linen Syndicate, 114 Peking Road. 13050

Motor Cars and Cycles

FOR SALE, Diamond T truck, 4-ton, 1935 model, in very good condition. Address Box 4434, NCDN. -7553

AMERICAN Austin, 1932, first-class condition, new painting, good tyres, owner-driven, price $900, or nearest offer. Telephone 17730 Chow. -7516

CAR for sale. Baby-Austin, specially constructed two-seater. Perfect condition. Licence. 169 Route Tenant de la Tour. -7517

WILLYS 77 sedan, 1934/5. Excellent condition, owner-driven, 25 m.p.g., 1930 Ford 2-door sedan, tyres, battery, engine excellent. Cash $950. Address Box 4416, NCDN. 13099

WE offer cash for used cars and trucks. Apply Jenny's Motors, 177 Amiral Courbet. Telephone 73165. -6418

IF you wish to buy, sell, exchange motor cars you cannot possibly lose by obtaining a proposition from Bills Motors, authorized Ford and Lincoln dealers. Thousands have been satisfied. Telephone 74400. 12476

$800. FORD roadster, 1930, 18 m.p.g. Excellent running order. Address Box 4380, NCDN. -7438

WANTED used motor cars, any model, pay cash. Telephone 39935. -8981

Animals

TRAINING School for Dogs. Discipline, home training, protection from kidnapping menace. Special police training. Also boarded, $18 monthly. 1866 Avenue Haig, N. Beloff. -7519

LOST from 148 Columba Road, Airedale bitch half-grown, answers to Sally. $20 reward to finder. Please telephone Gray 10275 or 22965. 13101

KERRY Blue pedigree dog, free to good home, garden. No children. Reply Box 4430, NCDN. -7539

FOR SALE: Alsatian puppies, seven weeks old. Telephone 31217. -7482

IF your pony should die would you be compensated? For pony insurance apply to Hugh Middleton & Co. 45 Kiukiang Road. 12462

Houses and Land

FOR SALE. Seven-roomed house, in erection. Two mow. Extra Settlement road. Good neighbourhood. Address Box 4426, NCDN. -7522

THREE-storied residence for sale, west of 1363 Rue Lafayette. Eight rooms, two baths, kitchen, etc. to be occupied August 1. Reply Post Office Box 1694. -7509

FOR SALE, leasehold property in one of most exclusive residential districts of the French Concession, 21 years to run. Area mow 3.168. Buildings consist of four well-constructed modern residences. Annual rental $9,600. For further particulars please address Box 3992, NCDN. -6791

Furnished Apartments

ATTRACTIVE, completely furnished, modern 2½-roomed flat, to let for six or eight months for responsible party, from June 15. Rent $200. Near Bund. Reply Box 4435, NCDN. -7554

BEAUTIFULLY furnished four-roomed finest apartment, high floor, to be taken over by reliable party, for $2,600. Owner leaving soon. Telephone 77450, 9-11. -7549

TO LET, two-roomed, fully-furnished, modern, steam-heated apartment; verandah, bathroom, kitchen. Taxes, hot-water, crockery, china, cutlery, etc. Suitable for bachelor or couple. Tifeng Road. Telephone 20666. 13104

MODERN apartment 2½-roomed (bathroom, pantry, kitchen), fully and cozily furnished, to let from middle of June; rent $200 (including tax, water, etc., lift service all night). Modern, duco-polish teakwood bedroom, dining-room, drawing-room (practically new); canteen A.P. set for 12 persons; radio, Peking carpets, velvet curtains; all other fittings to be taken over for about $5,000. Foreigners only. Owner leaving Box 4282, NCDN. -7286

ONE/two-roomed furnished/unfurnished flat, garden, in apartment. All modern conveniences. No refugees. To view 1831 Avenue Joffre, Apartment 3, from 2-7 p.m. -7529

TO LET, rooms, flats, houses, furnished/unfurnished, shops. General Investment Co., 120 Jinkee Road, 2nd floor. -7527

THREE-roomed flat with small garden. Vicinity Bubbling Well Seymour Roads. Rent $140. Complete furniture, fittings, carpets etc., to be taken over. Telephone 37733. No brokers. -7395

CENTRAL district, two-roomed apartment, bathroom, kitchen and verandah. Westinghouse refrigerator and furniture to be taken over cheaply. Address Box 4278, NCDN. -7276

TO LET, Bijou Apartments, 278 Hardoon Road, steamheated one-and two-roomed apartments, furnished or unfurnished with bath and kitchenette. Independent entrances. Also 354 Seymour Road. Apply Caretaker or Telephone 34477. 12479

TO responsible party, furnished three-roomed flat, verandah. All conveniences, six months. Embankment Building. Address Box 4396, NCDN. -7464

Unfurnished Apartments

FROM June 1, flat to let. Two large rooms, unfurnished. Preferably for single/couple. 357 King Albert Apartments, Apartment 1, Telephone 72487. -7552

TO LET, flat of two small rooms with separate kitchen and bathroom. $80. Yu Yuen Road. Telephone 18380. -7534

TINY Mansions, 745 Yu Yuen Road. 2½-roomed flat to let. $180. Foreigners only. -7533

TO LET, apartment, two rooms, kitchen, bathroom, steamheated, hot water, use of garden. 1825 Avenue Joffre. -7492

TWO-roomed modern flat facing south. Lafayette/Pichon. Bath, kitchen and box-room. Rent $120 including taxes/water. Box 4023, NCDN. 13098

Chinese Servants

GOOD cook, clean, hardworking, seeks immediate employment. Well-recommended. Address Box 4436, NCDN. -7558

ADVERTISER recommends Ningpo cook-boy, very good cook, clean, honest, speaking English. Box 4420, NCDN. -7510

AVAILABLE now, good cook-boy, has been in English family seven years. Best reference. Box 4423, NCDN. -7518

GOOD, honest cook-boy, wife as amah, highly recommended, speak English well, hardworking, willing, clean. Address Box 4421, NCDN. -7512

AVAILABLE June 8 excellent Northern cook and hard-working honest coolie. Employer leaving town Telephone 73911. 13103

HIGHLY recommended, first-class cook-boy, plain cook, speaks English well, hardworking, honest. Box 4428, NCDN. -7535

FIRST-class cook-boy, honest, clean, hardworking and speaking good English, seeks position. Address Box 4265, NCDN. -7246

FIRST-class cook-boy, very clean, hardworker, with best reference, Address Box 4288, NCDN. -7298

COOK-boy and wife wash-amah, clean, honest and hardworking, reliable, good references. Speaks English well. Address Box 4397, NCDN. -7465

RELIABLE cook-boy wants position, clean, honest, excellent cooking, well-recommended. Please address Box 4391, NCDN. -7456

COOK-boy, clean, honest, good cook and baker, well-recommended. Telephone 10140. -7427

73148 CENTRAL Employment Agency (British). The one and only with 3,000 satisfied customers. Cooks, boys, amahs, chauffeurs, watchmen. 12982

Beauty Culture, etc.

Advertisements under this heading are carefully scrutinized before acceptance, and though no guarantee can be given, readers may be reasonably assured of their bona fides.

LADY makes pedicure massage, Central Arcade from Kiukiang Road and Ezra Road, Room 9 upstairs. -7412

1205 BUBBLING WELL Road, Apartment 15, Massage. -6248

LADY gives general massage, 10-7 p.m., 153 Nanking Road, Flat A2, fourth floor. Room 401. Telephone 12160. -7304

LADY gives general massage, manicure 10-7 p.m. 205 Peking Road. Apartment 30. Second Floor. 12469

Rooms Without Board

ROOM in studio apartment which owner uses only part time. Bubbling Well/Seymour. Privacy. Telephone. Piano. Ceiling fan. Box 4429, NCDN. -7529

BRIGHT, south, well-furnished, large room. Quiet house. 588 Yu Yuen Road. Telephone 21468 after 6 p.m. -7556

SEPARATE house, conveniences, large furnished rooms, $65; southern 2-roomed flats, all separate bathrooms, $85. Large garden, garages. Chapoo Road, Allen Court 22. -7548

TWO nicely furnished big rooms (south), private bath, kitchen, terrace garden, with or without board. 140/8 Columbia Road. -7507

TO LET, nicely furnished room in private family. Breakfast optional. 100 Route Say Zoong, Apartment 2B (11 a.m.-7 p.m.) -7524

$75, large furnished room for single person in quiet private family, overlooking lawn. Telephone 31250. -7514

LARGE, south, well-furnished room with bath. Wonderful garden. Victory Terrace, 129 Avenue Haig. Apartment 7. Not far from Avenue Foch. Telephone 72187. -7472

LARGE, furnished room, facing south. Garden, verandah. 54 Route Grouchy. -7544

IN apartment, one room to let. Telephone from 1 to 5 p.m. Telephone 76095. -7531

IN SMALL private family, a large, furnished, south room. Breakfast optional. In Bearn Apartments. Telephone 87734. -7486

ROOM to let. On view from 1 to 3 p.m. only. 1167 Bubbling Well Road, Apartment 11. -7525

NICELY furnished, big, cosy room. Centre Concession, separate telephone, bath attached. Board optional. For responsible gentleman only. Telephone 17779. -7526

COMFORTABLY furnished rooms for men. Club facilities. Navy Y.M.C.A. 12479

ONE/two rooms, furnished, private bath, verandah, roof-garden, garage. Breakfast optional. Bus stop. Western district. Bachelors preferred. Telephone 23575 12:30-1:30 and 6-9 p.m. -7261

WELL-furnished room to let. Modern conveniences. Bachelor preferred. H153 Route des Soeurs, Apartment 37. -7378

BIG, cosy, nicely-furnished room in quiet location, French Concession. Available June 1. Telephone 74307 afternoons from 12 to 6. 13068

TO LET: furnished room, kitchen, bath, Cozy Apartment, 468 Avenue Joffre, Apartment B302, 9.30-12 p.m., 3-7 p.m. -7421

Rooms with Board

TO LET, one room facing south, steam-heated, hot water, preferably for two, with board. 284 Yu Yuen Road, Apartment 14. -7540

355 AVENUE Haig, corner Tifeng Road. Clean comfortable large room. Special attention to food. Bus stops. Telephone Mrs. Hedden, 71163. -7546

RITUELLE Pension fuer 2 Personen. Komfortables Zimmer (Separatbad, Warmwasser, Centralheizung, Garten. 1825 Avenue Joffre. -7551

LARGE south room with verandah and one north. Garden, garage. All conveniences. 5 Kelmscott Gardens, Avenue Albert. -7532

KENSINGTON House, Lane 30, 10 Seymour Road. Available June 1, well-furnished double room. Excellent food. Reasonable rates. Telephone 30179. -7508

LARGE room, cool in summer, modern conveniences, suitable for two. Roof-garden. Board optional. Telephone 85524. -7282

MIDDLE-sized room with board for single person, all conveniences. Good connection with town. 1388 Avenue Joffre. -7285

THE Towers, 1182 Avenue Road. Comfortable, large and single room, private bathroom, big garden, Telephone 35534. -7356

Holiday Resorts

TSINGTAO, Iltis Huk. Villa Lucia, first-class Italian pension. Large rooms with sea view. Garden. Home-grown vegetables. 4 Chih Chuan Road, Tsingtao. -7178

Wanted to Rent

RESPONSIBLE party want furnished or unfurnished house, 6-8 rooms, French Concession. Telephone 76039. -7491

IMMEDIATELY wanted by dental surgeon, four-roomed apartment with modern conveniences, central location in International Settlement. Willing to pay key-money. Address Box 4286, NCDN. -7293

WANTED house or residence, five-ten rooms. Willing to take over furniture, fittings. Telephone 78499. -8798

WANTED for single lady, furnished room with board. Address Box 4376, NCDN. -7429

WANTED by American couple for few months, two/three-roomed apartment, furnished, all conveniences, preferably with garden, or near park. Address Box 4370, NCDN. -7420

WANTED furnished apartment or house. Willing pay best price for furniture and key-money. Telephone 74850. -8799

FOREIGN house with four/five bedrooms and one/two servants' rooms, with garden, located in French Concession or International Settlement. Either to rent or purchase. Box 3896, NCDN. -7320

Furnished Houses

QUIET persons can share nice modern house with old bachelor. Inside Settlement. Address Box 4318, NCDN. -7359

Garages

WANTED garage, Great Western Road, near Tunsin Road. Address Box 4363. NCDN. -7404

Dancing

PROFESSOR Waldemar, famous teacher in ballroom, ballet, tap dances, gives private-class lessons, 1272 Avenue Joffre. -8768